MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

VOL. III. NO. 236 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1915. CITY PRICE

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY.				
Oct.				
10th »	Arabia	8000		
17th »	Karmala	9000		
24th »	Moldavia	10000		
31st »	Caledonia	8000		
7th Nov.	Khyber	9000		
14th »	Persia	8000		
21st »	Medina	12500		
28th »	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
5th Dec.	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
12th »	Khiva	9000		
19th »	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
26th »	Arabia	9000		

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth

Tender leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The MARSEILLES SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR TRAIN in connection with the Company's Steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles, whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the visa of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	29th Sept	12th Oct
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	6th Oct	16th Oct
Iwo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	18th Oct.	30th Oct.
Wakasa Maru	K. Itsuno	6327	26th Oct.	7th Nov.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Saigon Maru.	4598	3rd Oct	13th Oct.
Lugon Maru	4078	24th Oct	4th Nov
Ume Maru	3016	6th Nov.	17th Nov

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR	GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE	PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK	DRIVING
ACCIDENT	ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
23-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Paris	A & C	9230	Oct. 14th
City of Karachi	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo	A & C	7700	Nov. 13th

HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore	A & C	6947	---	19th Oct.
City of Paris	A & C	9239	---	24th Nov.

FARES,	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	505	833	426	696
London via Marseilles	519	1,023	488	798
Liverpool	603	906	463	875
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	---	942	---	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancellation without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

PENINSULAR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers.

Steamer	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay
S. "UMTATA,"	3,500	on October 5, 1915

Fare to Weymouth Rs. 375 to Rs. 450.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Bombay.

423

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
exceed	exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS.

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING

BANK OF BOMBAY,

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year between 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivors or survivor. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Date Time	Route.
"LINGA,"	2,185	Tuesday 11 a.m., 5th Oct.*	
"LHASA,"	2,184	Saturday, 9th October.	†Direct.

*Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

†On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, sailing on Friday, the 8th October calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Subsidiary Mail).

S. S. "PENTAKOTA," 3,418 tons, sailing on Friday, the 8th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA", 3,305 tons, sailing on or about 20th October, via Porebunder, calling at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons, sailing on or about 1st November, for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, via Cochin, Alleppey and Colombo.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

5th Oct. 1915.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
† S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	20th Oct. 1915
§ S. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915
S. S. Olympia..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915

*To Glasgow direct.
†To Marseilles and Liverpool.
§To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	638
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA;

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B.. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHT
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR
WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin.
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai.
Hankow	Mengtien (Mukden)	Sydney.
Harbin	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angeles. (Cal. U.S.A.)		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per year.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for Deposits for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING business transacted.

Transacted rules and rates of interest on application.

[redacted]nty
[redacted]ional
[redacted]nnas.

[redacted]mittance
delay in

[redacted]e that the
[redacted]send Replies
[redacted]icient amount
[redacted]iteplies can al-
[redacted]e on production
[redacted]en the hours [redacted]f

[redacted]ONTRACT RATES
[redacted]ad on application to—
[redacted]er, "Bombay Chronicle."

[redacted]—Does it need tuning or
We place the services of
[redacted]ent workmen at your
[redacted]r charges are moderate and
[redacted]do for your instrument we
[redacted] will be done as well as it is
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
and Poona. Agents for the World-
[redacted]n Bluthner Pianos.

[redacted]LL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

WANTED.

WANTED for Gardens good MALLIES and CHOWDRIES, who can speak English or Hindustani. Apply LANDSCAPE GARDENER, Pudukottah State. 806

WANTED—PATIENTS for Massage, either at residence (Fort) or patient's house. Terms on application. Apply to "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1720

WANTED—PUPILS for the Piano. Sound training to beginners. Terms moderate. Vicinity Fort. Apply "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1720

WANTED an experienced SPINNING MASTER and a first class ENGINEER for Delhi. Testimonials should be forwarded to THE SECRETARY, Krishna Mills Coy., Ltd., Mori Gate, Delhi. 805

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS with English family in well situated flat on Cuffe Parade. Large, airy rooms. Electric light and fans. Hot and cold baths. Good table. Moderate charges. Apply to "N. O. R." care of this paper.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a BILL COLLECTOR by a respectable Parsi who has worked in this capacity for the last twelve years. Willing to deposit security. Apply to "Parsi" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 700

VARIETY ARTISTES wanting dates apply MANAGER, PURI'S RINK CINEMA, LAHORE. Travelling Companies can have sharing terms, the largest Picture Theatre in India 150 ft. by 75 ft. with up-to-date Ladies Lounge. 1857

WANTED two Indian SHIFT ENGINEERS for small electric power station at Mombasa. Pay about one hundred rupees monthly. For particulars apply to Box No 560 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1950

WANTED—French family, Vicinity Hotel Majestic, have large well furnished room with good Board for two Rs. 110 each; also single room for one Rs. 110, modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING in the Thomason College, Roorkee. Applicants must possess a degree or diploma from some recognised English Engineering College and must have had practical experience of Buildings and Roads or Railway work in India; the selected candidate will be required to lecture on Civil Engineering subjects generally, exclusive of Irrigation work.

The appointment will, in the first instance, be for the duration of the war only, and no guarantee will be given for subsequent employment.

Salary Rs. 600 to Rs. 800, according to qualifications.

Applications, with copies of certificates and other references, should be addressed to

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
United Provinces,
Industries Department.

801

WANTED the services of retired Supply and Transport Corps CLERKS for re-employment in the Supply and Transport Corps, 4th (Quetta) Division, under the following terms:—

(i) Pensioners will be re-employed in the grade in which they had retired, but no man will be re-employed in any higher grade than 1st class (Pay Rs. 100 p.m.) or in a grade higher than that in which he retired.

(ii) They will not draw pension in addition to the pay of the grade in which re-employed.

(iii) Employment will be terminable at 3 months' notice on either side.

(iv) Extra service will count for increased [redacted]nsion.

(v) All concessions and allowances enjoyed by men on the Active List (except [redacted]promotion) will be granted to re-[redacted]men in similar situations.

[redacted]ications must be accompanied [redacted]Certificate of physical fitness [redacted]aluchistan and Sind.

[redacted]nications should be addressed [redacted]SISTANT DIRECTOR [redacted]TRANSPORT, 4th [redacted]. 803

WANTED.

WANTED—4 cyl. 2-seater with dicky, in perfect condition. State full specifications and lowest price to Box No. 558, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED two PAYING GUESTS (Bachelors) in well situated bungalow near the sea in Bandra. Good table and home comforts. Apply to "C. L," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED by a well-known European firm a JUNIOR CLERK of good education and address: one with some knowledge of typewriting preferred. Reply in own handwriting, giving full particulars of education, copies of testimonials, if any, and stating salary expected to Box No. 563, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1962

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300, no offers. Apply to PIANO, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1919

FOR SALE—"FORD CAR" fitted with master vibrator to electric light stepney, brass bound foot boards, lined real leather, Rs. 1,650. Apply to Box No. 1,000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 800

FOR SALE.—A beautiful HUPMOBILE CAR, 3, seater, coupe-body-fitted with Morocco leather lining all round glasses 2 head lamps, 2 side lamps, 1 roof lamp and 1 stepney with all electric complete wire fittings less batteries and with all tools. Apply to Box No. "A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

VALUABLE LAW REPORTS.—GENUINE BARGAIN.—THE ENGLISH REPORTS, being the famous Series of Reports from 1300 to 1866, of which 151 volumes are already out and the remaining few to be out shortly. Cost Rs. 22-3 per vol. Offered at Rs. 15 per vol. only. A brand new set, unused. A genuine bargain for solicitors, barristers and law libraries. Apply to Mr. JUGGONATH, High Court Law Library, Bombay. 802

FOR SALE.—Wanted to dispose of the entire good-will with stock-in-trade including a Carriage and a Horse, of a long standing well-established and unencumbered business of over half a century standing in Estate line. Those desirous of getting into a most lucrative business at a reasonable price will find this a splendid opportunity. One connected with a firm of Architects or any business connected with construction of Buildings and those that require connection with Maharaja's, Chiefs, and Elite should not lose this opportunity. The present proprietor undertakes to completely coach and then retire from the business. Please communicate in the first instance with Box No, 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanouile, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars. Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SAYED NIZAMUDIN SAYED MOHINDIN KADRI (Deccan Sayed) late of Bombay Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant temporarily residing at Baroda an assistant Professor of Persian in Baroda College. .....Deceased.

SHERABIBI, widow of SAYED MOHINDIN KADRI, the mother of the abovenamed deceased of Baroda Mahomedan Inhabitant now temporarily residing at Belasis Road without the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 24th day of July, 1915.

Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJI, Petitioner's Attorneys.

1760

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT, at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, 19th October, 1915, for the supply of the articles noted below, during the twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1916.

B. Miscellaneous country stores.
D. Stationery and paper.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of stores required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of stores, etc., tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes on which no interest will be allowed (if currency notes are for Rs. 100 or upwards they must be of the Bombay Circle) or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter, they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 18th September, 1915. 1829

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company Nos. 17 & 18, Elphinstone Circle Bombay, on Tuesday the 5th October 1915 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1915.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 27th September to 5th October 1915 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st September, 1915. 1834

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "SAIGON MARU" having arrived on the 3rd instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Ericson, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No cargo in single gunnies will be surveyed. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamers arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

Y. ASAI,
Manager,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co. Ltd., which has been adjourned for want of a quorum, will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the registered office of the Company at No. 113, Esplanade Road.

R. K. TARACHAND,
Secretary.

1st Oct. 1915.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DHRANGADHRA (Kathiawar) Famine Relief Committee wants to purchase 50,000 (Fifty thousand) maunds of grass and invites tenders from sellers and contractors of grass to be forwarded to the undersigned within a fortnight stating particulars as to locality, quality, quantity, rates, delivery at Dhrangadhra Station and other conditions.

MANISHANKER G. BHATT,
President.

Dhrangadhra (Kathiawar), Sept. 29. 900

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an auction will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, for letting stone quarries at Chinchpokle Kalachaki Road, and Jukeria Bunder Road belonging to the Trustees of Tata Settlement No. 1 for a term of one year from 1st January 1916 at 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday the 25th November 1915. For further particulars apply to Land Manager Tata Sons and Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 1861

Why be weak and nervous—tone up the system, quiet the nerves. Stearns Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases circulation, builds up tissues and invigorates the entire system. 39

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY WALER AND ARAB HORSES.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND WALER HORSES, MAIL VANS, HARNESSES, ETC.

Under instructions from the Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th October, 1915, at 1 p.m., (S.T.), in the Post Office Stables, next to Sailors' Home, Apollo Bunder:—

Arab and waler horses, mail-vans, harnesses, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th October, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON THURSDAY THE 7TH OCTOBER 1915.

On THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 2-30 P.M., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers, are instructed to sell by public auction at their offices at 53 Medows Street Fort, (1st floor opposite the Oak Lane), the high class and made to order T. and B. W. furniture such as dining table, dining chairs, English chairs, silk tapestry lined fancy drawing room suits, cosey corner screens, marble top table, drawing room chesterfield cabinets, single and double almiras, Curzon chair, easy chairs, low chairs, baba easychairs, tiled teapoys, show cases, writing tables, clothes basket, hat stand, dinner waggons, rocking chairs, piano stool, baba motor car, iron cot, commodes, crockeryware, etc.

The property of N. M. Rawal, Esq.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th October, 1915.

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER

GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

Photos by Day and Night.

Pastles Painting a Speciality.

Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.

Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.

Amateure Work done promptly and cheap.

A visit is solicited.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO

MILL GIN & PRESS OWNERS

Undersigned earnestly solicit a trial of their **Dharajoba Bengal Coal** which is the Cheapest and the Best you can buy with perfect confidence. Utmost satisfaction guaranteed. For prices and particulars please apply:—

SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & Co.,
AGENTS,
DHARAJOBA COAL Co.,
17-19, Church Gate Street,
Fotr, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:—"COALPITS, BOMBAY."

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

6-30 p. m. **EXCELSIOR THEATRE.** 10 p.m.

THE GREAT MILITARY DRAMATIC STORY

"BOOTLES' BABY"

by JOHN STRANGE WINTER, England's MOST FAMOUS MILITARY WRITER, with an all-star cast of London Players, including **BEN WEBSTER** from **HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE, LONDON.** A healthy and delightful story of a BRITISH CAVALRY STATION, containing some very vivid RACECOURSE SCENES. **Not a dull moment in this film! Sound, solid acting by leading London Players!**

LANCELOT SPEEDY'S CARTOONS.

Delicious caricatures of the Super-Hun and his Gas-Bags.

"LIZZIE'S ESCAPE"

A screaming farcical comedy of the Charles Chaplin type.

There is not a moment in this film when you will not be laughing.

Next Week the BANDMANN GAIETY Co. Plan at ROSE & Co.

Oh! Look!!
Got it!! What?

Why the longest and most amazing Exclusive Serial Film ever produced!!

ONLY [redacted] MILES IN LENGTH.

The[redacted] can't beat it!!

SEE NEXT SATURDAY'S ISSUE OF THIS PAPER.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Telephone — SAND[redacted]HURST ROAD — No. 1266. P[redacted]OMBAY.

Manager:—Leslie H. Roth.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONI[redacted]LE

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:—

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BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & C[redacted]
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KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KARACHI (Camp)—Manager [redacted]andard Book Stall.
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NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office
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SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. [redacted]heeler & Co.
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SIMLA.—G. S. Merwalla.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler [redacted]
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram [redacted]apit
SURAT.—Dinshaw & Co., K[redacted]
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THANA—Jamshed and Fre[redacted]rani, opposite Railway Station.
TELEGAON.—R. K. Satti[redacted]
WADHWAN.—A. H. Whe[redacted]
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & [redacted]

NOTICE.

*** The Manager will be glad to receive applications for [redacted]cies at Stations not included [redacted]ove list.

A Special Cinematograph Programme for ONE EVENING ONLY on Tuesday the 5th day of Oct. 1915, AT THE

EDWARDS THEATRE

KALBADEVI ROAD.

Proceeds to be utilized for a Charity.

1st Show 6-45 p.m. to 8-45 p.m. (S. T.)
2nd Show 9-30 " to 11-30 "

PROGRAMME:

(1) JOSEPH (in three parts)	..	3,095 feet.
(2) A DAY IN PARIS 2,000 (colrd.)	.	935 "
(3) COWBOY and the BABY (comic)		955 "
(4) SAUL & DAVID (colrd.)	..	1,270 "
(5) MAX WISHES HE HADN'T (comic)		1,975 "
		8,230 feet.

Tickets can be bought at the doors.

PRICES:

Reserved Re. 1. Unreserved As. 12, 8 & 4.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

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ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

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All New Goods to pick from.

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There's nothing much to a headache—if you are familiar with Stearns' Headache Cure. Convenient to carry, taken in a jiffy, headache gone in another. C 2

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"THE PERILS OF PAULI

TO-NIGHT and EVERY NIGHT.

EIGHTH AND NINTH EPISODES.

Intensely Exciting and full of Hair-raising Thrills.

A RACE WITH A DEATH-DEALING BOLDER AND A FLIGHT IN A BURNING AERO-PLANE.

Are only a few of the many thrills provided this week.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE

The Vivacious and Charming

MISS PEARL WHITE

who has already conquered the hearts of Bombay Public.

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IMPERIAL CINEMA.

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

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Telephone 2020.

3 SHOWS—on week days—3 SHOWS.

TIME.—7, 8-45 & 10 p. m.

DO YOU ENJOY A SENSATIONAL A

THEN READ THE ST

"THE PERILS OF

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START IT TO-DAY—IT WILL AMAZ

AND INTEREST YOU.

A carefully condensed Synopsis of previous chapters i beginning of each page, so that you can start the story at any th

A STUPENDOUS ATTRACTION

The Management of the NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA have pleasure in announcing that, in order to maintain their reputation for showing only the best films, they have booked the most talked-of film in the world—

NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER

—at enormous cost. All London and America has flocked to see it, and all were charmed and delighted with it; and enormous gatherings throughout the world have acclaimed it the greatest film ever made.

As a mere spectacle NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER is the most magnificent and the most wonderful picture ever seen. Although the cost of bringing such a superb attraction to BOMBAY is immense, the proprietors of the NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA have decided to make a very slight extra charge for seats, as they are anxious that all who desire to see it may be able to do so. NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER will be shown for one week, commencing October 16th, and there will be special matinees on certain days. To avoid disappointment, keep the date open, do not engage elsewhere.

A FILM THAT COST £100,000.

K. B. JOSHI & CO.

CENTURY BUILDING

No. 321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Best and Simple — MYERS — Cheap and Durable.

The long felt want of drawing water from deep wells has been totally removed by our Deep Well Hand Pumps. Will draw water from even 150 feet depth with easy working and fluent flow *Prices and particulars on request*

STANDARD OIL CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	0 0 4 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case
Chestor Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case
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Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
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White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 0 0 per 2 tins
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Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 9 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Re. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk Oil.

Order books supplied gratis on application

MANAGER.

Weak and emaciated children gain strength rapidly by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Enriches the blood, increases the vitality and strengthens the muscles. They like it too. 2

Debility

When you feel limp and washed out, weary and fatigued with no inclination for exertion—your body is in a run-down condition—you are debilitated. You need something to put fresh "go" into you—you need a fortnight's Iron 'Jelloids' treatment costing but 14 annas. Unequalled as a tonic restorative, Iron 'Jelloids' are most easy to take, inexpensive, and cannot injure the teeth nor cause constipation.

Iron 'Jelloids'

Machine Made. No Animal Fat.

enrich the blood. — renew vitality

IRON 'JELLOIDS' make the blood rich and vigorous with the result that the whole body benefits—vitality and energy are restored—good spirits are regained—you feel fit and well again. Start taking IRON 'JELLOIDS' to-day.

Dr. Andrew Wilson said: — "When a man or youth feels out-of-"sorts and is not so ill as to require medical advice, he cannot do "better than try a fortnight's treatment of IRON 'JELLOIDS' "No. 2A. (containing Quinine) as a suitable and effective remedy."

A fortnight's trial (*Price 14 Annas.*) will convince you.

For Children, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1. ... ... price 14 Annas & Rs. 2.
For Women, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 2. ... ... 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.
For Men, Iron 'Jelloids' (*containing Quinine*) No. 2A. .. 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.

Of all Principal Chemists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, and The East.

Manufactured only by:

THE 'JELLOID' Co., 205, City Road, London, England.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Building, Esplanade Road Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager

G. SAJAN & CO.

TILE, MARBLE & SHABAD STONE MERCHANT & CONTRACTOR

BOMBAY No 4

LATEST CALALOGUE AVAILABLE

Pills and tablets are often insoluble in the secretions of the intestinal tract, and are thus inert. When they do act, their action is so excessive as to be weakening. Kasagra is a pleasant liquid laxative, is gentle and effective. D 22

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

Weather telegrams from all parts of India report widespread rainfall in the central parts of India and the west coast of the Peninsula. The storm has passed in a northerly direction and its centre this morning is near Seoni.

The principal amounts are:—Balasore, Aurangabad, and Jubbulpore two inches each, Dibrugarh, Nagpur, Pendra, Mangalore and Calicut one and a half each, Surat, Udaipur, Jodhpur one each and Agra a half. Increase of rainfall in Central India and the neighbouring districts to the north is forecasted.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 4th October 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar reports 0.25in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the south-east Punjab and clear or lightly clouded in the north and the south-west Punjab. The air is generally damper than usual. Maximum temperature is below the average at Multan, Lahore and Ambala minimum temperature is in excess at Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.54in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme eastern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0.71in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind and lightly or moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess at most places. Day temperature is in defect at Jaipur and in excess except at Karachi; night temperature is generally above the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot records 0.32in., Surat 1.20in., Deesa 0.13in. and Indore 0.50in of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is above the average at Bhavnagar-Para; night temperature is also in excess at most places.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 2.27in., Saugor 0.61in., Hoshangabad 0.15in., Khandwa 0.32in., Akola 0.78in., Amraoti 0.24in., Nagpur 1.32in., and Chanda 0.70in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is in excess at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay and Ratnagiri have had 0.18in., each, Mormugao 0.30in. and Karwar 0.11in. Skies are generally moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Malegaon has had 0.44in., Ahmednagar 0.11in., Belgaum 0.14in., Aurangabad 1.78in., Nizamabad 0.40in. and Hyderabad 0.35in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below the average over the whole division; night temperature is in slight excess at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and on the north Malabar coast and local in Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and in south Central India West. Some showers have fallen in the south-east Punjab and the west United Provinces. The storm has moved northwards and its centre to-day lies near Jubbulpore. It has caused rather heavy rain the eastern districts of the Central Provinces and is likely to move further north-north-eastwards. Slightly unsettled weather conditions still continue over lower Sind and Kathiawar.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, in south Gujarat, the Central Provinces and local in Kathiawar, Central India West and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls may occur in the south-east Punjab, east Rajputana, the south United Provinces and possibly in lower Sind.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time. h	m	Depth. on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER Bombay. Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Oct.					Oct.			
Mon	4	m 8	4	25	2	4 m	1 0	19	6
Tu	5	m 8	7	25a	10	4	2 31a	20	0
				23	10	5 m	2 4	11	11
W.	6	m 8	48	25	11		3 4a	11	11
		m 9	25	25a	1	6 m	2 54	18	2
Th	7	m 9	25	26	8		3 36a	17	8
		m 10	0	25a	5	7 m	3 38	17	7
Fr	8	m 10	0	27	4		4 3a	16	6
		m 10	35	27	11	8 m	4 18	17	2
Sat.	9	m 11	6a	28	8		4 40a	15	5
		m 11	11	28	3	9 m	4 58	16	11
Sun.	10	m 11	49a	29	4		5 13a	14	7
		m 11	48	28	3	10 m	5 38	17	1
							5 47a	14	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.		Sunrise		Sunset
4	(Monday)	6h. 30m.		6h. 26m.
5	(Tuesday)	6h. 30m.		6h. 25m.
6	(Wednesday)	6h. 30m.		6h. 24m.
7	(Thursday)	6h 30m		6h. 23m.
8	(Friday)	6h 30m		6h. 22m.
9	(Saturday)	6h. 31m.		6h. 22m.
10	(Sunday)	6h. 31m.		6h. 21m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Sept. 23rd. 3h. 5-2m p.m. Apogee, 30th, 10-3h. p.m.; Last Quarter, Oct. 1st, 3h. 14-3m. p.m.; New Moon, 9th, 3h. 12-4m, a.m.; Perigee, 11th, 3-6h. p.m.; First Quarter, 15th 7h. 21-5m. p.m.

Zymole Trokeys are handy to carry and are invaluable to all who talk or sing. As a stimulating antiseptic for the throat they are unequalled. B 23

RAIN AT KARACHI.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

KARACHI, Oct. 4.

Further heavy showers fell at Karachi and in the District on Saturday relieving the situation to some extent.

The Grand Open Air Fancy Fete organised for the Sind Aeroplane Fund was entirely demolished by the rain.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 4th October 1915 was 29.927 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 4th of October, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (Oct.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (Oct.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	90.6	84.2	74	..	0	—0.17
Do. (3rd Oct.)						
PUNJAB—	92.4	73.0	73	..	0.65	—4.03
Sialtan	90.1	61.8	64	..	14.58	—7.91
Rawalpindi	91.0	71.5	54	..	6.56	—8.53
Lahore	95.7	71.9	87	0.25	6.49	
Hissar	89.7	74.3	93	..	21.82	—1.67
Amb.la	91.1	76.9	78	..	13.05	—10.46
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—	93	8 78.2	76	0.54	15 51	—8.98
Agra	94.3	78.0	78	..	21.16	—2.43
Mainpuri	96.4	78.6	75	..	19 49	—15.40
Jhansi	92.0	78.3	81	..	55.40	22.59
Cawnpore	91.4	74.3	78	..	39.39	—4.57
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	91.5	75 8	84	..	0.00	—1.57
Jacobabad	92.3	61.3	61	..	0.25	—5.75
[illegible]	90.8	70.8	74	..	3.74	—10.14
Ajmere	91.5	78 0	69	..	10 48	—11.22
Jaipore	90.0	75.6	78	0.71	15.51	—10.52
Kotah						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	96.2	79.6	81	0.02	4.51	—8.80
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka	84.4	79.6	83	..	10.13	—6.98
Veraval	94.1	73.8	84	0.32	19.95	—14.58
Rajkot	90.8	76.4	89	0.02	10.62	—9.08
Bhavnagar Para	87.5	77.3	88	1.20	24.82	—14.76
Surat	93.4	78.8	74	0.02	9.88	—18.90
Ahmedabad	95.0	76.8	81	0.13	6.32	—16.99
Deesa	89.0	73.2	87	0.02	13.62	—13.48
Neemuch	87.1	72.4	93	0.50	25.08	—5.52
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	83.9	73.5	91	2.27	68.85	17.91
Jubbulpore	87.2	72.2	91	0.61	40.97	—1.54
Saugor	84.6	74.2	85	0.15	42.69	—9.18
Hoshangabad	86.0	74.9	95	0.22	23.05	—4.56
Khandwa	86.3	74.5	93	0.78	26.68	—2.59
Akola	86.6	74.8	93	0.24	29.61	0.13
Amraoti	84.0	73.2	93	1.32	43.57	—0.34
Nagpur	84.5	75.4	93	0.70	36.96	—11.08
Chanda	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur						
KONKAN—	86.0	79.4	87	0.18	78.88	4.79
Bombay	85.3	77.7	87	0.18	67.29	0.84
Ratnagiri	85.0	76.1	95	0.30	39	—8.52
Mormugao	84.2	75.9	87	0.11	83	—16.81
Karwar						
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	85.4	73.1	87	0.44	29.18	3 80
Malegaon	82.9	68.7	84	0.11	27.69	9.20
Ahmednagar	83.4	69.9	80	..	35.67	12 34
Poona	79.8	70.2	87	0.07	24.71	1.07
Sholapur	82.2	69.3	83	..	20.86	9.54
Bijapur	79.1	66.7	90	0.14	44.44	5.26
Belgaum	79.7	70.6	91	1.78	27.33	2.81
Aurangabad	80.8	68.6	84	0.40	31.75	—4.56
Nizamabad (rndur).	77.4	71.9	94	0.35	48.41	23.91
Hyderabad						
MALABAR AND OUTLOR	79.0	73.4	97	1.70	91.43	—18.28
Mangalore	84.9	74.2	90	1.51	89.70	—0.10
Calicut	87.2	74.9	83	0.02	83.73	9.89
Cochin	84.9	78.0	85	0.02	28.35	6.83
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.1	75.0	83	0.05	36.10	12.19
Bellary	88.3	71.5	70	..	22.88	11.48
Cuddapah	90.4	76.3	78	..	18.01	—2.34
Madras	94.1	78.7	70	0.07	23.08	5.18
Bangalore	79 2	66.3	91	0.01	22.07	1.26
Coimbatore	86.6	77.2	86	..	10.20	4.22
Trichinopoly	95.2	77.2	61	..	12.68	0.27
Negapatam	92.3	78.8	79	..	11.11	—0.07

CASUALTY LIST

LONDON,

The following casualties are announ

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. A. Lioynes. Berkshires.

NOW KILLED.

Lieut. A. Ramsay, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. P. J. Wilson, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. R. W. Randall, Northamptons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt. R. S. Hebeler, West Surreys.
Capt. R. B. Cliff, Artillery.
Lieut. Lord Petre, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut. L. L. Treharne, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut. F. F. Harris, Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Major C. C. Phillips, Artillery.
Capt. A. Boyd, Seaforths.
Capt. A. C. Campbell, Scottish Borderers.
Capt. H. K. Ward, Medicals.
Capt. J. C. Wratislaw, Leicesters.
Capt. F. P. Wye, Artillery.
Lieut. C. H. Green, Durhams.
Lieut. L. L. Greener, Warwicks.
Lieut. H. M. Henwood, Leicesters.
Lieut. C. V. Rigby, West Ridings.
Lieut. O. H. Shelswell, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut. G. R. Warren, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. M. H. Gilkes, London Regiment.
Second-Lieut. A. L. Gray, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. J. E. Gray, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. J. Walker, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. W. R. Pasteur, Artillery.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY PRISONERS.

Capt. J. F. Wilson, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. E. R. Scholefield, Flying Corps.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES,

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain E. A. Humo, South Staffords.

DIED.

Lieut. E. D. Parsons, Medicals.

NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Captain R. T. Evans, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut. W. D. Evans, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut. H. E. Osborne, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut. A. J. Britton, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut. A. W. Roderick, Welsh Regt.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

The 216th casualty list from France and Belgium reports:—

Killed:—124th Duchess of Connaughts, Baluchistan Infantry, Jemadar Wali Dad.

The 96th list from Mesopotamia reports:—

Killed:—4th Battalion. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) Capt. J. R. F. Lecky, 117th Mahrattas, Major C. E. B. Robinson.

Wounded:—82nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, 2nd Lieut. U. Gordon; 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, Major F. W. Radcliffe, Capt. F. G. Powell (2nd time), Lieut. H. H. Dean, D. A. Simmons, 2nd Lieut. W. Barton (2nd time). 4th Battalion the Durham Light Infantry, Captain W. W. Mellon; 7th Duke of Connaught's Rajputs, 2nd Lieut. H. I. Hallsday, 39th Garhwal Rifles, Staff Capt. J. H. De W. Carruthers; 94th Russel's Infantry, Capt. J. Martin. 103rd Mahratta Infantry, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Brown, C. C. Jackson, 110th Mahratta Infantry Major H. C. Hill (2nd time). 2nd Lieut. J. H. Odonoghue, 117th Mahrattas, 2nd Lieut. H. D. Stearns, 119th Infantry, (the Mooltan Regiment) Capt. J. Mol, G. Tayler. 2nd Lieut. H. Parsons, 120 Rajputana Infantry, Lieut. C. O. R. Mosse, (2nd time) 2nd Lieut. F. E. N. Faithfull.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 16 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.721	inches.
Temperature of Air	82.1	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.8	"
Dew Point	77.7	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.869	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.9	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.0	"
Minimum do. do.	75.6	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW, WSW.	
Movement or Wind do. do	102	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.11	inches.
Total fall during month	9 15	"
Do. do. ybar	75.22	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of Oct 4th	0.07	"

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's!! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills. Re. 1 each.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc Rs. 1-8 each.

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs. Annas. 4 each

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day As. 4 each.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each at As. 12 & Re. 1 per bottle. May be had of all Dealers, or of

Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & Co, Lt. Wadi Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

CTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
sk Fans 16" (Fixed)	50	0	0
,, ,, 12" (Fixed)	40	0	0
,, ,, 16" (Oscillating).	75	0	0
,, ,, 12" (Oscillating).	65	0	0
C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	55	0	0
,, ,, ,, 12" (Fixed)	42	0	0
,, ,, ,, 16" (Oscillating).	80	0	0
,, ,, ,, 12" (Oscillating).	70	0	0
olt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades	105	0	0
Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36" Sweep with Three wooden blades	65	0	0

CROMPTON'S BOMBAY, Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

SHIPPING AND THE WAR'

Freight markets generally are more or less in a state of suspension, with the exception of North America. India at the moment is shipping practically no grain but barley, and little of that. There are a fair number of cargoes of iron ore which are being exported from Bombay. Apart from these, India is offering no particular outlet for the shipowner's energies just now. Australia will not begin to export wheat until well into December, and cannot enter into his calculations for some time to come. There is a fair demand for steamers to carry nitrate from the West Coast of South America to this country, but most shipowners prefer the nearer trades. The shipment of maize from the River Plate has practically ceased for the time being. Nevertheless there is a number of steamers which will shortly be ready there for cargoes. It will be interesting, in view of the prospective lack of employment, to see what effect will be caused upon the freight market from that neighbourhood by the competition between these steamers for whatever freights may come into the market. It seems hardly possible that there can be sufficient cargoes to go round, and this is almost certain to cause a drop in rates of freight. If such occurs, it will be quite irrespective of the ultimate cost of the maize in this country, and will be a striking illustration of the law of supply and demand of steamers in its effect upon freights, while it will be seen to have no effect upon the price of grain.

The only country exporting wheat in any volume just now is North America, and it is upon this Continent that the attention of shipowners is focussed. From present indications it would seem that the bulk of the grain will be shipped in October, and many shipowners are shaping the itinerary of their vessels so as to be able to take advantage of this. There is a growing demand for steamers to carry wheat to Greece and it is evident that that country is having to make good by importation from America the lack of the grain which she usually gets from ports on the Black Sea. With the exception of certain cargoes of oil, together with some general cargoes which are shipped from time to time, there appears to be no indication up to the present of any preparation on the part of Greece for participation in the war. Italy is still the country whence comes the chief demand for wheat. So enormous have been the imports of this country for a long time past that the idea is gaining ground among shipping men that she is consolidating her supplies not only for the present time but for the coming year.

ITALIAN DEMURRAGE CONTROVERSY

The question of demurrage in Italy is still, however, causing great difficulty in obtaining steamers for the transport of all this grain. Shipowners in general, and London shipowners in particular, are insisting upon a guarantee on the part of charterers that any demurrage which may accrue in Italy shall be made good in the event of the Italian receiver defaulting in this respect. A simple solution of the problem would be common action by all grain merchants, whether American or British, which would result in a decision either to give such a guarantee or decline to do so. As matters stand at present, much good business is lost to American grain merchants and those who represent them on this side owing to their refusal to take this responsibility upon themselves, and the question has not a little to do with the present very high rates of freight. The American contends that the shipowner has always been able to get any demurrage which may have been due in Italy, and makes this the ground of his refusal. The shipowners' attitude appears to have had its origin in the fears produced by certain Italian legislation aimed at the prevention of delay in Italian ports which might be caused by a shipowner exercising a lien on his cargo during any dispute over demurrage due from his receivers. Investigation has proved it to be very hard to obtain chapter and verse regarding any specific case in which a shipowner has actually been deprived of the demurrage which has been due to him in an Italian discharging port. There are many vague rumours current of charterers who have been unable to recover demurrage, but the effort to nail them down has so far resulted in failure. There may, perhaps, have been cases where there has been considerable delay, and even disputes over a portion of the sum, but such cases are not by any means confined to Italy, and instances might be given with reference to any country in the world. The weakness of the whole position lies in the fact that grain merchants in London are willing to give such a guarantee for Italian demurrage, and it may justly be said that if a London merchant can sell a cargo on these lines his American competitor should be able to do the same. Most guarantees are given on the understanding that the captain of the steamer is bound to do all in his power to recover demurrage from the receivers of the cargo before applying to the charterers of the steamer for it. Too many captains, when they are aware of the existence of such an undertaking to pay on the part of the charterers, do not put forth the amount of effort in this respect that they would do if they knew they had to get the demurrage from the receivers or not at all. American charterers object to laying themselves open to being mulcted in this way.

SHIPOWNERS' WEAKNESS.

Another point is that shipowners are not combined in their opposition to chartering their steamers without this safeguard. If they wish always to have the guarantee for demurrage they should all stand together. Instead of this, we have the spectacle of a shipowner being very firm on the point until the time is getting near when his steamer will be ready to load, and then his courage fails him, and he succumbs to a grain merchant who will not give the guarantee. It may be said that London shipowners are much firmer of purpose than their provincial brethren on this point and it is a frequent occurrence to see an otherwise good freight refused in London only to be accepted by a shipowner in Liverpool or West Hartlepool. If only shipowners would realise that the grain merchant must have their steamers, and that a firm front on their part must inevitably result in the submission of the charterer, this dispute would be quickly ended. This demurrage question is going to assume large proportions in the near future, and it looks like being a main issue between shipowners and charterers.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Oct. 2.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Sept.-Dec.	20
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Sept.-Dec.	20/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, Sept.-Dec.	21/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Sept.-Dec.	21/9
Linseed Calcutta, Oct.-Nov. paid.	55/3
Yesterday's, Oct.-Nov. sellers.	55/7½

BY MAIL.

On 9th September, the Bank of England announced:—

"25,000 Sovereigns set aside on account of Straits Settlements Note Guarantee Fund—Gold Portion."

London, Sept. 15.

The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the Month of August 15:—

TO CALCUTTA.

Cotton Piece Goods (in yards.)	
Bleached & White	20,108,000
Unbleached & Grey	61,091,000
Dyed and Coloured	2,176,000
Printed	3,707,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	272,000
Unbleached & Grey	256,000
Total Shipments of Salt	13,000 Tons.

TO RANGOON.

Cotton Piece Goods (in yards.)	
Bleached & White	4,044,000
Unbleached & Grey	2,094,000
Dyed and Coloured	1,340,000
Printed	1,918,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	210,000
Unbleached & Grey	28,000

TO MADRAS.

Cotton Piece Goods (in yards.)	
Bleached & White	3,942,000
Unbleached & Grey	5,627,000
Dyed and Colored	891,000
Printed	1,641,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	431,000
Unbleached & Grey	466,000

TO BOMBAY.

Cotton Piece Goods (in yards.)	
Bleached & White	12,905,000
Unbleached & Grey	8,751,000
Dyed and Colored	5,551,000
Printed	8,287,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	470,000
Unbleached & Grey	1,015,000

TO KARACHI.

Cotton Piece Goods (in yards.)	
Bleached & White	16,248,000
Unbleached & Grey	3,730,000
Dyed and Colored	2,061,000
Printed	3,993,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	91,000
Unbleached & Grey	22,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 4.

The market to-day opened at Rs. 297 for Good Broach. There was a slight decline but later prices steadied Rs. 2-3-0 and Good Broach is now quoted at Rs. 300.

There has been little inclination to do business to-day, both shippers and bazaar preferring to wait till the Bureau report is known.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach 300.
Fully Good Bengal 237.
Fine Khamgaum Akola 269.

Messrs. PATEL BROS.' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach			207	Apr. 25'16
M. G. Bengal (Ry. terms)	245	235	..	Jan. 25'16
R. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. 5tad Punjab (Ryterms)	237	..	..	Jan. 25'16
M. G. Khandesh	256	..	..	Jan. 25'16
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	283	..	..	Jan. 25'16
M. G. Nagpore	281	..	..	Jan. 25'16
M. G. Akola Khamgn. Fair staple	267	..	..	Jan. 25'16
M.G. Bengals	243	..	..	Nov. 1915
M. G. Yeotmal	244	..	..	Dec. 1915
M. G. Dhamangaum Fulgam	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oommawatedescription)	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	..	..
R. G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
M. G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
M. G. Miraj	..	..	..	..
M. G. Compta	..	..	..	..
R. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
R. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up, till 6 p.m. on 2nd October, 1915.

Cottonseed	4,753 Bales
Wheat	8,995 cwts.
Linseed	2,756 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3,287 ,,
Ginjellyseed	1,030 ,,
Poppyseed	1,265 ,,
Groundnuts	1,827 ,,
Castorseed	2,103 ,,
Rice	8,824 ,,
Myrabollams	760 ,,
Cottonseed	10,380 ,,
Mowraseed	1,040 ,,
Gram	2,702 ,,
Joowar	14,282 ,,
Maize	518 ,,
Barley	526 ,,

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4d. Nov.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do. Forward ... 1s. 4 5 16d. any time
Do. 6 m-s ready ..... 1s 4½d.
Francs 3 m-s Ready ..... 189½ Nominal.
60 d-s Hongkong 133½
Do. Shanghai 172⅜
60 d-s Kokohama 153½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-2-0
Australian Do.	24-4-0
Bombay Do	24-3-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-6
English Dragons	15.1-3
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-10-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay Oct. 4.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened today at Saturday's closing quotations but underwent a decline owing to selling pressure and no inquiry. Tata Iron and Steel shares also kept weak particularly the Deferred ones.

In Mill shares for Mahurat delivery Davids declined to Rs. 517½, Fazulbhai to Rs. 370, and Kohinoors at Rs. 597½.

Standards opened at Rs. 682½ but closed at Rs. 872½.

Centrals were placed at Rs. 1 807½, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,405, Ahmedabad advance at Rs. 755 and Kohinoors at 597½.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 175 x. d. Crescent at Rs. 85 x. d. and India Dyeing and Bleaching at Rs. 110 x. d.

New Great Easterns improved to Rs. 180. Phoenix changed hand at Rs. 152½. Central Provinces Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 114½ c. d. and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 560.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares remained unchanged at Rs. 902½.

Simplex were placed at Rs. 280

Mckenzie Saw Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 171. Alcock and Ashdowns improved to Rs. 311.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 105½. Deferred opened at Rs. 203½, declined to Rs. 200, but at the close recovered to Rs. 201½ for Mahurat delivery.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares kept stationary at Rs. 194.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was very limited and the quotations stood in the vicinity of Rs. 87¼ (clean pieces.)

4 per cent City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 97½.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered offices of the Company in Home Street, when the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett presided.

The following is the Directors' report which was submitted to the shareholders:—

The nett Profits for the year under review amount to Rs. 5,16,292-3-11 to which is to be added the sum of Rs. 5,655-7-3 brought forward from last year, making a total of Rs. 5,21,947-11-2. Out of this sum your Directors have set aside Rs. 2,30,000 for Depreciation on steamers, launches, lighters, boats, buildings, plant, etc., and there remains a balance of Rs. 2,91,947-11-2 which your Directors recommend disposing of as follows:—

A Dividend of Rs. 15-0-0 per Preference Share (less, Income Tax) for the year, Rs. 87,750; A Dividend of Rs. 10 per Ordinary Share (free of Income Tax) being 4 per cent. for the year, Rs. 1,80,000; Provident Fund Account, Rs. 7,764-3-6; Preliminary Expenses, Rs. 11,000; Balance to be carried forward, Rs. 5,433-7-8; Total Rs. 2,91,947-11-2.

There has been a considerable decline both in passenger and cargo traffic as compared with the previous year. This was due to conditions ruling on account of the War. During the months of August, September and October, the services to the South had to be suspended on several occasions for reasons connected with the War, and this combined with the feeling of uneasiness thereby engendered among the people resident on the Coast, led to a diminution of the number of passengers who travelled by sea. The cargo traffic suffered through the dislocation of general trade from India with the European markets, exports from Bombay being seriously affected thereby, and produce in consequence not being moved freely from the districts into this Port. The decrease in earnings owing to the above causes were however compensated by a decrease in expenditure chiefly due to less demand for tonnage on the Company's Lines.

The usual services were maintained during the year with the exception above mentioned. Insurance on your Fleet to a total value of £231,000 has been placed for the current year on favourable terms. The Steam-launch "Wai" was sold during the year for breaking up purposes, and the small launch "Wari" was lost in December last while being towed from Jaffrabad to Bombay.

CHAIRMANS REMARKS.

The Chairman said:—We are passing through troublous times due to the war which are affecting the affairs of our Company as they are indeed in the case of most commercial concerns. During the early period of the year under review the Konkan passenger traffic was adversely influenced as you will have read in the report; while as far as cargo was concerned, the loss of some of the most important of the European markets made the prospects of large movements of produce in this country a matter of great uncertainty. It becomes necessary in case of abnormal circumstances to trim our sails to meet the occasion, and as at the end of the first half of the 12 months' working it was a matter of considerable difficulty to forecast the results for the year, your Directors decided upon a policy of prudence and did not declare an ad interim Dividend. I am pleased to say, however, that the final results of the year were better than had been anticipated, and while the gross earnings showed a falling off to the extent of about Rs. 0,000, the saving of expenditure, principally due to economy in fuel consequent upon less tonnage being required for the lines, amounted to about Rs. 1,34,000.

I have pointed out above that circumstances have to be adjusted to meet abnormal conditions, and you will, I think, understand that in a year when passenger traffic was upset, your Directors thought it wise to adhere to about the same level of rates on the Konkan Coast as were put into force at the commencement of the season and to which I alluded in my speech last year. These rates have been continued this season. In other directions we have raised our fares where advisable in order to meet an increase in running coasts resulting from the conditions of war. These increases have to be faced and as far as our Company is concerned consist chiefly of enhanced cost of fuel, stores and materials for repairing vessels. Wages too will, I fear, show some advance. It is greatly in view of the above that your Directors decided to place to depreciation the sum of Rs. 2,30,000. Not that this is an over-sufficient sum, for it actually does not represent as full a depreciation as could be wished for: but with the uncertainty of the prospects ahead of us it would certainly have been most unwise to have set aside a less sum. You will notice in the report that mention is made of the loss of the launch "Wari," while being towed from Jaffrabad to Bombay. The loss was regrettable, but a pure accident, and no lives were lost. The value of the launch will be met out of depreciation. I have with great regret to report that at the end of July last the Indravati while entering Bombay Harbour met with very boisterous weather, and a wave carried overboard eight passengers from her deck of whom five were drowned. The official enquiry showed that no blame was to be attached to the steamer.

As regards the prospects of the Company for the coming season, in such times as these it is impossible to look ahead and speak with any certainty. I have already alluded to what we have to expect in the way of enhanced costs and beyond saying that everything possible and reasonable will be done to counterbalance this. I feel I cannot commit myself further. The General Manger and Staff have worked loyally and well under somewhat depressing circumstances and I feel that our thanks are due to them.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Mr. Nadirshaw congratulated the Directors on the report and the real improvement that had taken place in the position of the Company. From the beginning he was against the purchase of more steamers, when there was no necessity for them. He had told Sir Henry Proctor that it was not advisable to make yearly purchases. This year there was not much money spent on these additions, only some Rs. 28,000 being expended. The financial condition of the Company was much better than ever, and he hoped that they would not throw away money in buying more steamers. The speaker advocated the raising of an insurance fund to provide against any future loss of steamers. During the present year they had spent a lakh of rupees on insurance. It was better to raise an insurance fund.

Mr. Malpeker advocated economy in the management and in everything concerned with the company. It was more business like to pay the officers of the company consolidated salaries than allowances for travelling and so on. Another point he drew the directors' attention to was the necessity of making repairs to the steamers during the monsoon when they were laid up idle, instead of in the busy season, as the latter meant so much loss to the Company.

Mr. S. N. Guzdar said that the result of the working of the company was miserable. The profits were miserable. There was a great deal of incompetency in the management of the Company. They should change the Directors altogether or the agents.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas said that he was going to speak because he was personally concerned in the matter. He made a reference to an enquiry which was held by him personally, together with a shareholder, and the Agents of the company, in regard to matters which had been brought before him and in which grave charges were made against certain persons connected with the company. After a great deal of labour and personal inconvenience he had sifted the matter thoroughly. The shareholder concerned had confessed to Sir Henry Proctor that he was mistaken in making the grave allegations he did, and that he was quite satisfied with the way in which the business was being conducted.

Mr. Guzdar interjected whether it was an independent enquiry.

Mr. Purshottamdas said he did not know what Mr. Guzdar meant by an independant enquiry. It was conducted by him very fairly.

Another shareholder said that there was nothing like treachery or anything of that sort in the company's affairs.

Mr. Guzdar: Who said that there was treachery?

The shareholder continuing said that he had to do a great deal with the company and he was thoroughly satisfied with the way in which it was being managed. In a business venture there were losses and profits. Additional steamers were necessary; in fact there was a great want of steamers.

Mr. Birkett in replying to the points raised, said that the Directors would consider about the question of raising an insurance fund, as soon as the necessary funds were available. They would all consider the question very carefully of increasing the insurance amount. There was only one steamer which was laid up under repairs, and no other steamers were idle.

The report was then passed unanimously.

The second resolution sanctioning a dividend of four per cent. was also passed unanimously.

Regarding the third and fourth resolutions reappointing Mr. Ogston and Sir Vithaldas Damodardas, which were passed by a majority Mr. Guzdar took objection to these. He said that the Agents were already represented on the Board of Directors by Mr. Birkett, and there was no necessity for another member of the firm being appointed a director. He wanted independent men to be appointed on the Board.

Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassoobhoy were re-appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 2,000 for the year.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

FODDER SCARCITY IN THE PUNJAB

RAILWAY CONCESSION RATES.

In view of fodder scarcity in the Punjab the Government of India have decided that with effect from 27th September 1915, and until further orders, freight on consignments of fodder, excepting fodder for the Army Department booked to Dhak, Khushab, Hadali, Mitha, Tiwana, Gunjyal, Malakwal, Pakhowal, Mona, Phularwan, Wilsonpur, Bhalwal, Mithalak, Sargodha, Charnali, Hundewali, Aldana, Sillanwali, Sobhaga, Nikdur, Miani, Hazurpur and Bhera stations on the North-Western Railway, shall be recovered from consignor or consignee at the rate of six pies per four-wheeled, nine pies per six-wheeled and one anna per bogie wagon per mile and that the balance of freight calculated at ordinary tariff rates shall be paid by Government debitable to "33, Famine Relief."

THE KING "BEGS PARDON."

During the visit of the King and Queen to the Devon Voluntary Aid Hospitals at Exeter, says the "Western Morning News," the King was attracted by an Irish soldier of more than usually youthful appearance.

"You look very young for a soldier," remarked the King. "How old are you?"

"Eighteen, your Highness," was the prompt reply.

"You joined up last year, I suppose, for the war?" said the King, unable otherwise to account for the breach of Army regulations. "Oh, no, your Honour, I joined four years ago."

The suspicion of a smile wavered on the King's lips as he asked further, "How old were you then?"

"Sure, sir, I just joined when I was a bit of a bhoy, sir."

"Oh," said the King, with a laugh. "I beg your pardon."

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 2nd October, 1915, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 3

Saigon Maru	Watanabe	Kobe
Oakdara	Livingstone	Basra
Karmala	Gaunt	London

Oct. 4.

Kasara	Ellis	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURE.

Oct 3.

Hampstead	Hunter	Genoa

The following steamers received port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer	Sildra	for	Calcutta
,,	Brig-Flor-de-Mar	for	Verawal
,,	Ramsay	for	Mostyn Deep

The following steamers entered the dock for loading.

Steamer	Kasara	for	Persian Gulf
,,	Pentakota	for	Persian Gulf

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 2nd instant, and due here on the 6th instant.

S. S. Ume Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Ume Maru left Kobe for Bombay on the 4th instant, via Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, etc.

S. S. Kasara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain H. G. Ellis, arrived here to-day from Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sildra:—The steamer Sildra, 2,097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

Brig Flor-de-Mar:—The Brig Flor-de-Mar, Captain Hassan, will sail to-day for Verawal, in ballast.

S. S. Ramsay:—The steamer Ramsay, 2,767 tons, Captain F. C. Mullen, will sail to-day for Mostyn Deep with a general cargo on board.

Monday, October 4th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. City of Lahore	McFee	K. N. & Co
B. Umtata	Cox	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Sardinia	Jaffery	P. & O. Co
F. Wartenfels	McKenzie	W. & A. G. & Co
K. Saint Ninian	Mackart	T. M. & Co
N. Ardanmhor	Cockell	J. F. & Co
P Oolobaria	Armeur	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Netravati	K. N. & Co
Ponani	K. N. & Co
Bahadur	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Worsley Hall	Grey	K. N. & Co
2 Rheinfels		W. & A. G. & Co
3 Kowets	Wilson	T. M. & Co
4 Saigon Maru	Watanabe	K. N. Y. Kaisha
5 Egyptian Prince	Guillan	D. Nanji & Co
6 Chakdara	Livingstone	M. M. & Co
7 Rangoon Maru	Nomura	K. N. Kaisha
8 Ramsay	Mullen	J. F. & Co
9 Bellasco	Robertson	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Glenmoor		K. N. & Co
12 & 13 City of Calcutta	Rigby	K. N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Lisga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nellore	King	P. & O. Co
2 Quetimba	Bamber	M. M. & Co
4 Karmala	Gaunt	P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Colaba	Goss	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Brig Flor-de-Mar	Nacoda	
Chakdara	Livingstone	M. M. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Kosoca	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenjimato	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Karmala	Gaunt	P. & O. Co
Lord Cromer	Fellows	W. & A. G. & Co
Oceana	Milne	W. & A. G. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	Bombay Co
Saigon Maru	Watanabe	N. Y. K. & Co

EXPORTS.

October 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Lahore (s) 100 bales wool, E. Doosa & Co.; 52 bales wool, G. H. Esmail; 24 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 514 tons oil cakes, New Mofusil Co.

Rheinfels (s) 100 bales cotton fly, M. Amersey & Co.; 50 bales cotton fly, Commercial Trading Co.; 175 bales cotton waste, M. Amersey & Co.; 2,001 cwts. myrabolams, D. Velji; 23 bales wool, H. K. M. Jetha; 16 bales wool, F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Lahore (s) 2,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

Rheinfels (s) 8,600 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 1,982 cwts. castor seed, John Fachiri & Co.; 1,980 cwts. mowra seed, John Fachiri & Co.

Colaba (s) 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR LONDON OR U. K. PORTS.

Umtata (s) 11,606 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

Bellasco (s) 12,499 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Egyptian Prince (s) 1,357 cwts. myrabolams, Kathiandas Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, N. Rajaram; 721 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 900 bales cotton, Bruel & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 388 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.; 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 482 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.; 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR MOJI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 70 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru (s) 600 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 2,400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 1,200 bales cotton, G. Doosa & Co.; 928 bales cotton, C. Bomanji & Co.; 50 bales cotton, H. Bajnath & Co.; 1,100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 158 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nellore (s) 23 cwts. raisin, E. Mahomed; 196 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 11½ cwts. castor seed, L. Hurjiwan; 68 cwts. old buffer pickers, L. Hurjiwan; 3 cwts. gram, L. Hurjiwan.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Vimeira from Calcutta, Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co.:—8,800 tons coal.

S. S. Chakdara from Buarch, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—2 tins gold coins, 31 tins pearls, 1 package, 2 bundles specie, 54 bundles wool, 55 cases fishmaws, 227 bags, 16 cases gum, 1 packet currency note, 72 bags sardines, 30 cases, 9 bundles, 111 crates pomegranates, 27 bags poppy seed, 54 cases, 60 carabboys rosewater, 5 carabboys vinegar, 46 bundles skin, 4,560 bags wheat, 16 bundles cotton, 5 cases piece goods, 5 bundles carpets, 2 bags salab, 29 bundles sharkfins, 61 bundles rosebuds, 8 bags c seed, 2 bundles m. roots, 31 bags a. seed, 36 bags figs, 15 bags, 10 bundles asscfotida, 18 bags dry fruits, 200 bags copra oil cakes, 7 bags apricots, 293 bags almonds, 1,165 bags raisins, 1,808 bags, 3,529 bundles, 1,528 boxes, 1,885 baskets dates.

Kasagra—the laxative that cures—is the best remedy ever offered for the cure of constipation and bowel torpidity. Superior to all kinds of purgatives. D 23

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Law Students' Union, Annual Social Gathering, Elphinstone College, 5-45 p.m.
Sun Mills, Limited, Ordinary General Meeting, Church Gate Street 4-30 p.m.
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Company, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Oct 6.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Oct. 7

Bombay Municipal Corporation meeting, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

REDMAN.—On August 30th, at Bayswater, London. Claude Redman, aged 31, late of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT. R. A. SPENCE.

Bombay, October 5.

Embarkation.—The following troops are detailed for embarkation duty as follows:—
(S.S. Chanda(, Friday, 8th instant, "B" and "D" Troops.
(S.S. Janns), Wednesday, 13th instant, "A" and "C" Troops.
(S.S. Moora), Monday 18th instant, "B" and "D" Troops.

Parde for the week ending the 9th Ocober, 1915.

Orderly N. C. Officers, Sergt. E. G. Pearson and Corpl. Nash.

Riding School.—Riding School for Recruits and Remounts for the current week on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.

Tuesday, 5th.—Instructional Parade for N. C. Officers at Headquarters, 7-15 a.m. *under the Adjutant.*

Parade for Salsette Detachment is cancelled.

On account of the Town Hall being required for examinations the Drill announced for Tuesday evening 6 o'clock is cancelled.

Thursday 7th.—Commanding Officer's parade, at 7-15 a.m punctually. Rendezvous Church Gate Station. Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, rifle, sword and bandolier. *Members should notify their Troop* leaders if they are unable to attend this parade and state reason.

(Sd.) A. KIRKE SMITH, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major E. T. Lambert, B. V. A. Commanding.

(No. 4 Block) Colaba, 4th Oct. 1915.

877 *Parades.—Parades for the ensuing week* ending 9th October 1915. Tuesday Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade outside Colaba *North Battery at 7 a.m. for Fort* manning.

878. *Musketry.—Musketry Class Firing will* be carried out on the British Infantry Range, Colaba, on Saturday 9th at 4 p.m. *and Sunday 10th at 7 a.m.*

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut. B. V. A.
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

NOTICE.

There will be a General Meeting of the Corps in the Fort Headquarters on Thursday at 7 p.m. to discuss the formation of a *Rifle Club Association. All members interest*ed are requested to attend.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. *Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,*

Oct. 5.

154. Guards.—Th following is a detail *of Guard Duties during October.* Companies will parade at Headquarters at 5-45 p.m. Dress,—Drill Order, with helmets, Haversacks and Waterbottles.
7 days 4th to 10th Oct., "G" Coy.,
1 N.-C. O. and 4 men per day.
4 days 11th to 14th Oct., "B" Coy.,
1 N.-C. O. and 4 men per day.
5 days 15th to 19th Oct., "C" Coy.,
1 N.-C. O. and 4 men per day.
3 days 20th to 22nd Oct., "A" Coy.,
1 N.-C. O. and 4 men per day.
3 days 23rd to 25th Oct., "E" Coy.,
1 N.-C. O. and 4 men per day.
6 days 26th to 31st Oct., "F" Coy.,
1 N.-C. O. and 4 men per day.

146. Parades for the period ending 12th October 1915.

MONDAYS.

"C" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Parade with arms Musketry and Company drill.
"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
"F" Coy. will parade at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, with helmets. All members must attend.
"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. and 6-15 p.m. at Head-Quarters.
"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m.
"B" Coy. Signalling Class at 7-15 a.m. at the Cooperage.

TUESDAYS.

"G" Coy. at 6 p.m. at the Gymkhana for Pali Hill men and others who have Permission to drill in the evenings. Parades with arms Musketry and Coy. drill.
"G" Coy. Recruits at 6 p.m. at Head-Quarters.
"B" Coy. at Head-Quarters at 7-15 a.m. Company Drill.
"A" Coy. 7 p.m. Route March. Fall in at Head-Quarters.
"E" Coy. including Recruits at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.
"J" Coy (Trained men and Recruits) No. 3 and 4 sections at 6-15 p.m. at Head-Quarters. Every man is expected to attend. Dress.—Revised Order with khaki helmets, doublets, Spats etc.
"C" Coy at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m. All members must attend.
"G" Coy. Signalling class at 7-30 a.m. on the Cooperage.
"G" Coy. Bayonet Fighting at 6 p.m. at the Gymkhana, 2 men from each section are being detailed and must attend.
"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Team at Head-Quarters at 7-15 a.m.
"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. and 6-15 p.m. at Head-Quarters.

FRIDAYS.

"G" and "E" Cos. Recruits at Head-Quarters at 7-15 a.m.
"B" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. Coy. Drill. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.
"C", "D", and "F" Cos. Recruits at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m.
"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. and 6-15 p.m. at Head-Quarters.
"G" Coy. Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. on the Cooperage.

SATURDAYS.

"A" Coy. at 4-30 p.m. at the Liquor Shed in Mufti, Close order drill and Physical Drill.
"D" Coy. Signalling Class at 7-15 a.m. at the Cooperage.

198. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
"H" Coy. from Monday 4th to Sunday 10th inst. both days inclusive.
"J" Coy. from Monday 11th to Monday 18th inst. both days inclusive.
Officers Companding Cos. will please detail at least 8 N. C. Officers and men daily. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

226. Lecture.—There will be no lectures for Officers and N. C. Officers until further orders.

227. Meeting.—There will be a Sergeants Mess Meeting at Head-Quarters on Saturday the 9th instant at 7 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind which left Bombay on the 19th ultimo arrived at Marseilles on Sunday the 3rd instant. All well.

REISSUE OF CURRENCY NOTES STOPPED.

With effect from the 2nd instant the reissue of currency notes from the Currency Office, Bombay, has been stopped. All persons who apply for notes in exchange for coin or used notes will receive new notes.

THE LAW STUDENTS' UNION.

The Annual Social Gathering of the above Union will be held this evening at 5-45 p.m. *(S. T.), in the premises of the Elphinstone* College. The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Kt., Chief Justice, will preside.

FIREWORKS GODOWN GUTTED.

Tajbhoy Tyabji, a Borah merchant who had a fireworks godown in Haines Road, went *home after closing it in the evening of the* 6th instant. On returning there on the morning of Sunday, he found that the godown *which was full of saltpetre and sulphur and* other inflammable material had been entirely *consumed by fire. The damage is estimated* at Rs. 2,000.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks of plague both reported from Warli occurred in Bombay on Sunday, there being no deaths. One attack and one *death from small-pox were registered but* there were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 87, as compared with 64 of the *corresponding* day of 1914 and 92 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,673 out of which 8 were found to be plague stricken.

ACCIDENT TO A PATHAN.

Mir Agbar Obabshah, a pathan labourer aged about 30 years, was working on the s.s. Rheinfels in No 2 shed, Victoria Dock, at about 11 a.m. *yesterday, when he accidently* fell in No. 1 hold from No. 1 hatchway on the twin deck a distance of about 20 feet and sustained a serious fracture of his skull. He was removed to the G. T. *Hospital, where he has been detained for* treatment.

A MAHOMEDAN GIRL'S DEATH.

Yesterday morning the Acting Coroner held an inquest on the body of Sukina, a Mahomedan girl aged about six years.

The deceased lived in Fulgully with her parents, and on Sunday night was sleeping in the room along with her mother, brother and sister. There was a loft above the room on which the girl's father and two others including a man named Oosman slept. At night when it began to rain, Oosman while trying to replace some of the tiles fell down on the girl. Both were rendered unconscious. The girl died subsequently.

A verdict of accidental death was given by the jury.

DEAD NEW-BORN BABIES FOUND ON ROAD.

The Acting Coroner held two inquests, yesterday morning, on the bodies of two newly born female children, one of whom was found in Nishanpada Cross Lane and the second on a footpath of the Sandhurst Road.

The Police were successful in finding out that the mother of the child whose body was found in Nishanpada Lane is a Mahomedan widow who lives in Jackeria Street and was taken to Bai Motlibai Hospital.

The Police Surgeon was of the opinion that the child died owing to the lungs not being sufficiently expanded, and there were no marks of injury or pressure on the body.

A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

In the case of the child which was found on the footpath of the Sandhurst Road, the Police Surgeon was of the opinion that death was due to suffocation, probably caused by pressure on the part of the body. There was also a slight abrasion on the nose and upper lip.

A verdict of death from suffocation caused by some unknown person or persons was returned by the jury.

A Venice telegram states that the Crown Prince Humbert has returned from a three days' visit to the front, accompanied by his tutor. Commander Bonaldi. He much enjoyed accompanying the King through the lines, where the soldiers received him enthusiastically. While returning through the towns of the Lower Isonzo, which have lately become Italian, the populations, recognizing the child, made a demonstration of loyalty and affection, the women throwing flowers and crying, "Long live our little Prince!"

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE RUSTOMJEE JAMSEDJEE DHARAMSALA.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. N. V. Mandlik presiding.

The Committee recorded a letter from the Commissioner in which it was stated that in response to the invitations of tenders for the work of constructing a Wild Ass enclosure in the Victoria Gardens, six tenders had been received. As the tender from Mr. L. S. Mehta of Rs. 2,970 was the lowest of the six tenders received, the Commissioner had arranged to enter into a contract with him for the execution of the work at rates at which costs would aggregate Rs. 3,096.2-8.

The Committee granted the sanction asked for.

RUSTOMJEE JAMSEDJEE DHARAMSALA.

The Committee considered letters to the Corporation from Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, Romer & Co., solicitors, on behalf of their client Mr. Fardunji D. J. Paruck, regarding the utilization of the Rustomji Jamsedjee Dharamsalla at Falkland Road for purposes other than those of a rest-house.

The solicitors, in the course of their letter stated with reference to the Resolution passed by the Corporation regarding the location of a Maternity Home in the Rustomji Jamshedji Dharamsala at Falkland Road, that from the biography of the late Mr. Rustomji Jamshedji Jejeebhoy published in the "Parsi Prakash," it appears that when the B. B. and C. I. Railway was first opened, an appeal was made by Government to philanthropic citizens for the construction of Dharamsalas near railway stations and that in response to that appeal the late Mr. Rustomji Jamshedji Jejeebhoy offered to Government *Rs. 1,00,000 for the construction of a Dharamsala for the use of travellers coming* from up-country, provided Government gave a free site for it and undertook to maintain it; that on the acceptance of the offer by Government the donor contributed a further sum of Rs. 10,000 for the maintenance of the Dharamsala and that after the construction of the Dharamsala at Falkland Road it was taken over in 1903 by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Bombay who agreed to maintain the same. Their client understands that the Dharamsala formerly consisted of one building with a tower in the central part; but that when Balaram Street was constructed the building was divided into two by the street which cut through the main building and the central portion including the tower was demolished; that in one part of the building the Municipality has located a Ward office of the Health Department and a dispensary, and the other portion only is allowed to be used as a Dharamsala; and that in consequence of the proposed location of the Lying-in Hospital in the portion used as Dharamsala the use of the building as Dharamsala will cease altogether so that those for whom it was originally intended would be absolutely deprived of its use. The letter added that their client is advised that the Dharamsala had become vested in the Corporation as Trustees for the use of the travelling public and not for the residents of Bombay and that its use for a Dispensary and an Office and its contemplated use as a Hospital is a breach of such trust, and requesting that orders may be issued for stopping the use of the premises for any purpose but that of the Dharamsala and that steps be taken to make known its existence and to indicate the name of the donor. Forwarding copies of Government letters acknowledging the gift of the donor and stating that in case of non-compliance with their client's request, their client will be compelled to ask for the intervention of Government or to carry the matter further as he may be advised.

The Commissioner, in the course of his letter, stated;—"I have the honour to state that a letter was addressed to Government inquiring as to the terms and conditions attaching to the transfer of the Dharamsala to the Municipality and I attach a copy of letter No. M/7310 of 26th June 1915, from the Under-Secretary to Government, P. W. D., in reply to it. From the reply from Government it will be seen that in handing over the Dharamsala to the Municipality, Government have laid down no conditions beyond the ordinary stipulations as to the liability of the Municipality for the maintenance of the building in proper repair and in a state of cleanliness and for preventing its being used as an ordinary dwelling house. The site for the building was provided by the Municipality free of cost, and so far as I have been able to ascertain, the building appears to have cost about Rs. 76,086, of which Government contributed Rs. 66,086 and the rest, viz., Rs. 10,000 was paid by the late Mr. Rustomji Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy. In view of Mr. Rustomji's inability to pay the donation of rupees one lakh promised by him, the building was not called after his name, and it does not appear that his descendants have any voice in its disposal. The Dharamsala was originally one building, and when Balram Street was cut through from Grant Road it was divided into two wings the cost of removing and reconstructing one of the wings being borne by the Municipality. As the land on which the Dharamsala was originally built belonged to the Municipality, no compensation was paid for the portion of the site utilized for the road. As the Dharamsala is now little used by travellers, the Executive Health Officer proposed that it should be used as a Lying-in-Hospital. It is, however, not suited for the purpose without expensive adaptation, and the Executive Health Officer has since proposed that it should be used as a Tuberculosis Dispensary. Although such a dispensary in the locality would be very useful, the Dharamsala is still used by a certain number of travellers. I do not think therefore it should be diverted from its original purpose, so long as it is used for it and is properly conducted. I do not think herefore that this portion of the building should at present be used as a dispensary. The building is large enough for the persons who use it and the Charitable Dispensary and the Deputy Health Officer's office located in the other wings should continue to be used for their present purpose. The Lying-in-Hospital will continue in the hired quarters in Bellasis Road."

The Committee resolved to forward the letters to the Corporation with a recommendation that the applicants be informed in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

WOMEN'S WAR RELIEF FUND.

LADIES' MEETING AT ANDHERI.

A meeting of the Catholic ladies of Andheri was held on Sunday at the bungalow of Mr. B. D. D'Mello in response to the wishes expressed by Mrs. Cooke, wife of the District Superintendent of Police, Thana. Miss Mary D'Mello presided.

The object of the meeting was to appoint a committee of ladies to organize regular and systematic personal service and collection of contributions for the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund, Bombay.

A committee of the following ladies was appointed at the meeting:—Mrs. Caesar D'Mello, Miss Mary D'Mello, Miss Lucy Johnston, Miss Caterine Lobo, Miss Cecil Pereira and Miss Julie D'Mello:—Mrs. Caesar D'Mello is to be President of the Committee with Miss Mary D'Mello as Secretary.

The following ladies have expressed their desire to do sewing and knitting work:—Mrs. Caesar D'Mello, Miss Julie D'Mello, Miss Lucy Johnston, Miss Catherine Lobo, Miss Agnes Pereira, Miss Mary Creado, Miss Cecil Pereira, Miss Margaret Creado, Miss Luisa Murzallo, Miss Felicia D'Mello, Miss Luisa Fernandes, Miss Caterine Fernandes, Mrs. J. Gomes, Miss Mary Dias, Miss Mary D'Mello, Miss Phelomine D'Mello, Mrs. Rose Crasto, Mrs. Anslem Crasto, Miss Phelomine Carvalho and Mrs. Cecil Gomes.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha, Assistant Judge, Thana, was present at the meeting and expressed his pleasure at the number of ladies who volunteered to render their assistance to the War Relief Fund.

A vote of thanks to Mr. B. D. D'Mello for lending his bungalow for the meeting terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

There was a fairly good attendance of members at a meeting held on Sunday last at Mahim. The shooting generally, except in the Double Rise Competition, was not up to the average which was possibly accounted for by the cloudy weather and continually changing light experienced during the early part of the morning.

A 10 bird handicap sweep as the first *event for decision. A. S. Knowles taking the first prize, J. Cuninghame, J. C. Crawford* and A. Leeson dividing the second prize.

A similar sweep for which the Scotch *System of scoring was adopted*, "kills" with the first barrel counting 3 points and *with the second two points*, handicap points being trebled, *resulted in a tie between W. C. Morley* and R. Kennedy with 22 points each inclusive of 3 & 6 handicap respectively, and on shooting off the tie, Morley was *the winner.*

The Final Shoot for the Clay Bird *Shooting Association Gold Medal came next* A. Leeson and W. C. Morley returning the *highest scores, Leeson taking the sweep*, shot in conjunction with the Medal, after *shooting off the tie.* On adding up the totals of the selected shoots in this competition it was found that A. Leeson with a score of 48 was *entitled to the Gold Medal*, R. Kennedy and W. C. Morley tieing for *the second prize, a Silver Match Box, with* scores of 43 each, and on the tie being shot *off in the next event W. C. Morley obtained* the prize.

The first shoot for the Club Cup, a handsome silver trophy put up for monthly *competition by the Club*, the conditions being that it is to be won five times in all before becoming the property of a Member was the next event on the card, this resulted in a tie between W. C. Morley and A. Leeson each with 8 kills, on shooting off the tie a hard struggle ensued, Leeson *obtaining the holdership of the Cup by a* margin of one "bird" only.

Entries were then taken for a Spoon Shoot, A. S. Knowles and J. Cuninghame *each with 7 kills and handicap and A. Leeson* with 8 kills tieing, J. Cuninghame being successful in the shoot off.

A Walking up Competition was won in *good style by A. S. Knowles*, after which came a Double Rise Competition in which J. Cuningame with 3 double and 2 single kills was seen to great advantage.

An extra event, a "Surprise" Competition, was also shot, "Coveys" of 4 birds released simultaneously being fired at by *pairs of shooters, Kennedy and Hichems with* a total of 16 inclusive of handicap being the winners and Kingston and Leeson the runners up.

THE LATE MR. P. D. BHIDE M.A. LL.B.

REFERENCE IN THE HIGH COURT.

Before commencing work yesterday, in the afternoon, his Lordship Mr. Justice Shah made a reference to the death of Mr. P. D. Bhide, High Court Vakil. His Lordship observed that they desired to express their sorrow at the death of Mr. Bhide. He was industrious, intelligent and a promising young man. His career had been cut short prematurely.

The Government Pleader on behalf of the Appellate Side Bar, associated himself with all that fell from the bench. Mr. Bhide had a very brilliant University career and he attained success at the Bar very soon.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

A MUCH TALKED-OF FILM.

One of the most talked-of films at the present time is the wonderful production—Neptune's Daughter by the Trans-Atlantic Company. All London has flocked to see it and not the least interested among those who have witnessed it were many members of the Royal Family. It cost thousands of pounds to make, hundreds of people take part in it and the spectacle presented in some of the scenes is magnificent in the extreme. Every picture lover in Bombay will welcome the news that within the next few days we are, thanks to the enterprise of the management of the New Alexandra Cinema, to have an opportunity of seeing the film locally. Details of the arrangements that have been made for showing this superb picture will be published next week.

This week the New Alexandra are screening a "Mary Pickford" star film, entitled "In the Bishop's Carriage." It is the story of a girl-waif who, fleeing from the brutal treatment to which she is subjected in a school where she works as a servant, is taken in hand by a professional pickpocket and trained to a thief's life. While getting away from the police with the proceeds of a successful jewel robbery, carried out in conjunction with her paramour, she finds herself first in a bishop's carriage, next in the house of the very people she has robbed and finally in the study of a theatrical manager, who, taking pity on her, protects her from the police and persuades her to give up the life she is leading and become an actress. Her adventures do not end here and there is a host of incident, pathetic and thrilling, before she finally becomes betrothed to her generous protector. Mary Pickford is one of the most fascinating actresses in the Cinema world and represents the *genre* of her part in this film with wonderful fidelity to life. There is not a dull moment in the film and no one can help falling in love with the bewitching character of the little girl-thief, who has never had a chance of leading any sort of decent life until she becomes an actress. It is certainly a film worth seeing. There are some excellent Keystone comedies and other short films in *the programme of this enterprising* theatre this week.

OLYMPIA CINEMATOGRAPH.

The management of this popular picture theatre evidently believe in contrasts, and *they have followed up that wonderful* classical film, "Sallambo," with its wealth *of incident in the ancient world, by put*ting on the screen this week an ultra-modern *English melodrama of the thrilling* kind associated with the names of such *authors as George R. Sims and William* Melville. Those who have had a surfeit of *American and foreign films will find relief* in this excellently acted and staged story *of the old school with its hardened villain*, sweet heroine, manly hero and repentant *adventuress.* The circus scenes and the pictures of a night club in the West End, which gives to the drama its title of "When London Sleeps,"—because we see that part of it which doesn't sleep,—give the film an attraction of a kind that we do not often get in Bombay, and for this pic*ture of the nightside of London alone it is* well worth seeing. Another feature of the *film is the wonderful acting of a little* child actress of about three or four. It is almost incredible that such a small child should be capable of throwing so much *sympathy and real intelligence into her* part. but one must see the film to realise *this infant's genius.*

The Olympia are showing some excellent *comics this week in addition to the big* film. A great attraction is advertised shortly in "The Million Dollar Mystery," which is due on the 9th instant. Those who care to acquaint themselves with the story in advance can buy it in the form of a complete two-volume novel at eight annas each.

KARNATAK COLLEGE FUND.

The following among other donations towards the Karnatak College scheme are announced by the Central Committee of the Karnatak College Association:—

Collections through the hon. Mr. D. V. Belvi, Rs. 4,959; Sir Vasanjee Tirkamjee, Rs. 4,000; Sir Chinubhoy Madhavlal Bart., Rs. 3,000; the hon. Mr. D. V. Belvi, Rs. 2,000; Proceeds of the benefit performance of the Kirloskar Dramatic Company, Rs. 1,263; Venkatidas Tukaidas, Rs. 1,101; Rao Saheb Gopal Anant Giri, Rs. 1,001, Rao Saheb Pundlikrao Pandit, Rs. 1,000; the hon. Rao Bahadur S. K. Rodda, Rs. 1,000; the hon. Meherbam Annasaheb Senior Chief of Kurundwad, Rs. 1,000; Balance of the Industrial Exhibition, Dharwar, Rs 900; Rao Saheb Raghvendrao Kembhavi, Rs. 600; Proceeds of the benefit performance of the Bharat Natak Mandali, Rs. 509; V. G. Gayatonde, Rs. 500; Messrs. Patil Baria and Bharucha, Rs. 500; N. G. Karegudri, Rs. 500; Narasingrao Sortur, Rs. 500; S. S. Kamlapur, Rs. 500; Dattoba Anna Deshpande, Rs. 500; Shrimant Pant Pratinidhi, Chief of Vishalgad, Rs. 500; K. R. Deshpande, Rs. 500; Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Rs. 500, Dekappa Mallappa, Rs. 500; Vishnu Anant Malalikar, Rs. 500; Proceeds of the benefit performance of the Gandharv Natak Mandali, Rs. 450; Proceeds of the benefit performance of the Shirhatti Dramatic Company Rs. 409; Bhimayya Chandappayya Deshpande, Rs. 400; Venkaji Narayan Satti, Rs. 400; S. V. Konjalgi, Rs. 400; Aminuddin Wallad Imam Saheb, Rs. 398; the hon. Rao Saheb V. S. Naik, Rs. 374; Collections through R. B. Gidadhubli Rs. 325; Collections through Babasaheb Bengeri, Rs. 300; K. B. Bendigiri, Rs. 300; Swamirao Rango Deshpande, Rs. 300; H. R. Desai, Rs. 300; K. G. Kalaghatgi, Rs. 300; V. N. Arur, Rs. 300; Shrinivasrao V. Desai, Rs. 300; K. M. Huilgol, Rs. 300; Vamanrao Deshpande, Rs. 300; K. G. Kulkarni, Rs. 300; K. G. Ajrekar, Rs. 300; Rao Saheb Keshavdas, Gadag, Rs. 300; Kotrabasappa Banagar, Rs. 250; M. S. Kulkarni, Satti, Rs. 250; Pandurangrao Desai, Rs. 250; Collections through Mr. S. V. Yatgiri, Rs. 234; Narasingrao S. Desai, Rs. 220; Venkatrao Nilekan, Rs. 200; Manakopant Narasingrao, Sholapur, Rs. 200; K. G. Ajrekar, Bijapur, Rs. 200; Hanmant Bhimrao Kalghatgi, Rs. 200; Dr. R. H. Shirhatti, Rs. 200; Nanabhoy Boyce, Rs. 200-0-9; V. N. Jog, Rs. 200; Amaranee Jethajee, Rs. 200; Divakarappa Parappa Rs. 200; K. Anandrao, Rs. 200; S. N. Guttal, Rs. 200.

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Mr. Stewart's Pie Crust.
H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore's ...
Mr. T. Tejal's Adelaide II.
Aga Cochuck Shah's Partial Eclipse.
Mr. M. Lakshmee Urs' Krobar
Mr. M. Goculdass' R. G.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ...ton.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Fi...
Mr. Ahmed Sait's Lord Roberts.
Major H. Meynell's Silver Memory.
GOOD BYE PLATE.—Distance about 5 fu... longs.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Silver Knight.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Revivor.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's Minimax.
Mr. Hasan Madar's Crescent.
Messrs. E. and H. Kadum's Nassau.
Mr. Ahmed Hazaney's King Mac.
Mr. Ahmed Hazaney's Jawan.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazaney and Valijee Moosajee's England.
Mr. Abdoola Fara's Sphere.
Mr. Abdoola Fara's Cardiff.
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Shanghai
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's White Silk.
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Sherali.
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Cyprus.
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's Knumers.
Mr. J. L. Ainsorth's Red Flag.
Mr O. Stewart's Arrow.
Mr. G. P. Stavrides' Lord Satu.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' Partner.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' Ruby Mine.
Mr. Aboo Baker's Huddai.
Mr A. Nanjee's Columbus.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's Hurchin.
Mr. G. R. Valimahamed's Triumph.
Messrs. D. S. Mehta and H. H Bhavucha's Old China.
Mr. Haseon Moosa's Beaver.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheer's Kassum.
Mr. Munsoor Mahomed Salim's Ladakh.
Mr. Nassing Saleh's Black Ivory.
Mr. Ebrahim Muttag's Saood.
Mr. Ali Kharat's Parado.
Mr. Yacoob Zuheir's Pharoah.
Mr. Shaik Mutlag's Active.
Mr. Mowland Haji Ali's Shimcan.
Mr. *Mowlud Haji Ali's Alman.*
Mr. Syed Rashid's American.
Mr. Syed Rashid's English.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Galloping Lad
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Sayel.

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Mr. Joosab's Shatra.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Monaco.
Mr. Rahimtula Sait's Grey Mist
Mr. Abalus Sattar Sait's Athens.
Messrs. Mowbid Haji Ali's and Mahomed Aziz's Chah Saayad.
Mr. Rambhoy Rashibhoy's Cornwall.
Mr. Mahomed Shirazi's British Consul.
Mr. Pasu Malak's Arabian Consul.
Mr. K. J. Barsivala's Royal Duke.
Mr. K. J. Barsivala's Dharamsu.
Mr. A. F. Brestocke's Persia Subh Pasha.
Aga Cochick Shah's Alwar.
HUNTERS' FLAT RACE.—Distance 1 mile.
Major A. M. Kettlewell's Stella (aged).
Mr. G. Vansittar's Foolery.
Captain W. B. White's Offshore.
Captain C. M. Rigby's Morganatic.
Mrs. C. N. Wadia's Highplay.
Mrs. W. Turner Green's Lady Falkirk.
Mr. W. Turner Green's Glen the Cripple.
Col. J. Bruce King's Mills Belteshadsar (late Stuffy.)
Major H. Collin's Lucky Number.
Captain A. K. Mac Ewans the Babe.
Mr. W. Barnes' Pompey.
Mr. Hughes' Peter.
Mr. Stansfeld's Hathi.
Captain Archdale's Erebus.
Mr. H. P. Gibb's Guinevere.
Mr. G. Keatinge's Crocus.
Mr. Stileman's Rob Roy.
FINAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. J. Crawford's Burg.
Mr. Ahmed Hazmy's Fado.
Mr. Ahmed Hazmy's Investment.
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Tammoos.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Abdul Aziz.
Mr. T. Harrison's Mathatbaig.
Mr. J. K. Irani's Minerva.
Messrs. J. H. Shelton and W. H. Rachey's Tenebreuse.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' Beethoven.
Mr. M. Jehangir's Ata Allah.
Mowlud Haji Ali's Vellard.
Aga Mirza Ahmed and Mr. A. Weesa's Bahlool.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's Maasal.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Nainava.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Full Moon.
PARVATI PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Mr. Wilton Dartlett's Pasha.
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Mooltan
Mr. Heath's Makbul.
Mr. Heath's Ajax.
Mr. Heath's Bruce.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Swedeh.
Mr. Roose's Excelsior.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' Solar Star.
Mr. Gaid Bin Mahomed's Harry Johnson.
Mr. Esmail Gusoo's Ajmer.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Khedav Misseer.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Malayeb.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Ruby Fish.
Mr. Manuk's Iron Chest.
Mr. F. M. Garda's Nizamulkulub.

A German war correspondent gave "Kultur" away very badly in an account of the condition of Kovno. In one place he said: "Kovno would be as good as dead if it were not for the numerous German troops." A little later on he described the looting by drunken men, and then hastily added that, of course, these were not German soldiers!

Horses in Germany this winter are to be put on "food-tickets" when they are not in use for military purposes. The ration of oats is at present limited to three pounds daily. "No horse," says the Berlin announcement, "can lay claim to more than this quota." It is to be presumed that before Germany is finished up pigs and poultry will also be given food tickets.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
India's Industrial Problems	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS ..... 4, 5, 7 & 8	
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Municipal Standing Committee ...	5
Sir P. D. Pattani	5
A Dishonoured Army	10
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
All-India News in Brief.	8
Casualty Lists.	3
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	9
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	4
THE WEATHER	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1915.

INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS.

We observed the other day how essential it is for those who advocate the development of indigenous industries in this country to go to the very root of the matter and lay down their own crystallised ideas as to the manner and method of developing them. And here the fundamental problem they will have to solve is the preparation of a census of production. They are intent or insistent on asking the Government to help them in either fostering altogether new industries or stimulating old ones which are dying or decaying. It should be borne in mind that India is a vast country with agricultural products of a variety of character apart from those of food. A study of the exports in detail of many of such products to foreign countries, especially Europe, is absolutely essential in order to discover first what are these raw products which being exported are returned by way of imports to this country in the shape of manufactured articles. It is laborious work. But if the earnest advocates of industrial development seriously aim at making a practical beginning then it is impossible for them to escape having this important preliminary investigation. To take only one concrete instance. Since the war began there has been raised all over the country an agitation for the capture by India to a great extent of the imports of German goods. But to our knowledge and belief we have not noticed anywhere either in and out of the hall of the Imperial Council or in or out of our Indian chambers, which are those goods that India till recently was importing from Germany in which she herself could be engaged by means of private enterprise partially assisted by the State. The trade returns for 1913-14 inform us that the imports of all clases of goods from Germany amounted to 12·66 crores. The principal articles of a fairly appreciable value which were imported are as follows:—

	Crore Rupees.
Metals	3.86
Cotton manufactures incl. yarn.	1.41
Woollen manufactures incl. yarn.	1.07
Dyes	0.93
Hardware and cutlery	0.84
Machinery, etc.	0.43
Oils	0.32
Glass and glassware	0.28
Paper and paste board	0.27
Instruments, apparatus and millwork	0.15
Toys and requisites	0.11

Now we would suggest that Indian industrialists should find out by careful investigation which are the articles of imports of German goods enumerated in the above list which could be produced in the country and which not. It will be seen that some are commodities which for years to come India could not be in a position to make until her sons are sufficiently far advanced in the practical application of chemical and other sciences and metallurgy. Take for instance dyes, which were imported till recently to the value of 93 lakhs or say about a crore. These dyes, it is superfluous to say, are synthetic and made by means of chemical products by highly scientific chemists. If England is now only attempting by the aid of her men of science to manufacture such dyes, so as to be entirely independent of Germany in future, may we inquire whether our Indian industrialists propose to embark themselves on this industry? Or can they enter into an alternative industry of vegetable dyes which would suffice to meet the growing requirements of the indigenous manufacturers and consumers. Here again we are irresistibly prompted to enquire how they propose to engage themselves in the industry of vegetable dyes. Have they investigated this interesting field? Have they obtained all the necessary data in details, fortified by which they can reasonably invoke the Government to give them in their initial enterprise such support as may be deemed to foster and support it? Or take another instance. There are the imports of machinery of the value of 43 lakhs. Has it been ascertained what that machinery is and how far India is competent to make it? Having regard to the fact that India has not yet been able to make even a finished boiler or engine of small horse-power, and to the other fact that, even a variety of small machinery accessories for a variety of purposes,—spinning, weaving, flouring, rice cleaning, jute manufacturing, etc., etc., cannot be made at all, is it possible that Indians can for a long time yet prevent the imports of machinery from England or Germany or any other foreign country? Next let us go to another class of German commodities imported such as woollen and cotton manufactures. Here we have to ask whether the classes of cotton and woollen goods imported are such as any cotton or woollen mill in India can easily make. Let our industrialists try in the first instance to gather, by means of a competent and qualified organisation, what special descriptions India could make and so far prevent German imports. If not they must set about investigating the reasons why they cannot be produced. If it be owing to any reason which demands State assistance by all means apply to the Indian Government to give the necessary aid which will enable them to compete with such goods. They may as well go into the purely commercial aspect of these commodities and try to ascertain whether existing mills could, if they chose, produce them. And if so at what price they would able to sell such goods in competition with those of German makes. Can it be that the prices would not be remunerative? Or can it be that Germany is not only able to produce these stuffs at a very small cost, which, with freight and other charges added, and the profits to be made thereon, are such that it is hopeless for the Indian manufacturer to produce them. Again, there are such commodities as metals. Here it is a simple question of practical geological investigation, whether the country can produce those which are now imported from Germany to the extent of 3·86 crores. As a matter of fact we know that India imports at present 20 crores of iron, steel and other manufactures so that it is not possible, until the Tata steel and iron works develop themselves to such an extent, that the country can do without importing a single ton of foreign manufacture.

How far then, may we reasonably ask, can Indian industrialists, by their own private enterprise in this country, produce goods now supplied by Germany? Perhaps at the best they may be able to shut off some five or ten years hence some miscellaneous articles and some cottons and some oils to the extent of about 3 crores. This is about all. And even here when investigation is carried into each and every one of the commodities which could thus be produced it will be found that, not even half of the 3 crores would be produced during the next few years. These are the naked facts as far as the idea, which is now in the air, of making India independent of important commodities of German make is concerned. We are taking a sternly practical view of the problem that stares us in the face. It should be remembered that there is underlying these questions the fiscal policy which differentiates between free trade and protection. Without being influenced by the shibboleths of the one school or the other we may, with the strictest fairness, put the question whether the people of a country which as yet cannot boast of a large supply of capital and which is lamentably wanting in a variety of technical resources, including scientific skill and intelligence of a high order for practical purposes of industry, would act with wisdom in attempting to produce goods which may be imported from abroad at a considerably lower rate than that at which they can ever hope to produce them. We ask whether capital, which is employed in producing goods by indigenous industry of an unremunerative or unproductive character, is not better employed in the production of what is possible, practical and highly remunerative. It should be remembered that capital begets capital, that new capital every year or in a series of years can only be added to the original capital when the industries on which the capital is employed are so profitable as to leave a balance of savings which must be added to the original amount invested. It is most essential for Indian industrial reformers to consider, before embarking on the attempt to produce goods now cheaply imported from foreign parts, carefully to calculate whether their capital eventually would be frittered away or lost or produce additional capital therefrom. If the former, then their industry must be classed with what we call Sysiphian labour. It could do no good to themselves or to the country and the sacrifices made would be simply foolish and gratuitous. Great danger lies here and they would be wise who would avoid it after careful consideration. All these considerations and contingencies suggest that the first and fundamental essential of fostering new industries is the necessity of a most cautious, careful and exceedingly well conceived industrial organisation. Does India boast of a single one? That is the first problem for her industrial reformers to solve.

Notes of the Day.

Sir John French's Inspiring Message.

The full significance of the new offensive on the Western Front is fully revealed by Sir John French's elaborate Order of the Day to his troops, and, whatever is to be the result of the present operations which have been inaugurated in such brilliant fashion, there will be a general feeling of satisfaction and relief that the great decision is at last being aimed at. The Order of the Day fills up the gaps that were left by the brief bulletins which gave us the first news of the gains that have been achieved, and shows that the view of their importance that has generally been taken was in no way exaggerated. The troops, British and Indian, notably the First and Fourth Corps, those veterans who have borne the brunt of the fighting for a year past, fought side by side with the new formations from the Territorials and the new armies, and all have earned the high praise of the Commander-in-Chief showing that we need have no fear, either that the veterans are worn out or stale, or that the newcomers are not equal to the highest tasks that may be imposed on them. The first step has been gained, and we may now look with confidence for that decision, as to which Sir John French is so sanguine, inspired by his "confidence and assurance that the same glorious spirit which has been so marked a feature throughout the first phase of this great battle, will continue until our efforts are crowned by final victory."

The Ultimatum to Bulgaria.

There will be a general feeling of satisfaction that Russia has taken a step which will precipitate matters in the Balkans one way or other. It would have been foolish to allow the situation created by the arrival of German officers in Bulgaria, with the ostensible object of actively directing the Bulgarian army, to linger until the moment most convenient to the Central Powers for action arrived. And it is as well, if Bulgaria thinks she can dally with a situation of this kind, that she should be shown that the Allies mean to force her to declare herself. As for the justification for the ultimatum, there can be no doubt about that. Bulgaria's action is a direct challenge to the Allies. In time of peace Bulgaria might be allowed to choose officers to assist her army from any country she wished. But when Germany is at war and the situation is what it is in the Balkans, there can be only one meaning to such an action. It is natural of course that Russia should be the one to take action. Her interest in the Balkans, and especially in the military situation that may develop, is supreme. And it must always be remembered that Bulgaria owes her independence to Russia.

Shortsighted Ferdinand.

Not more than a few hours will elapse before we learn whether Tsar Ferdinand means to stake the political future of his country on the doubtful success of the Central Powers or not, for he must realise that the final victory of the Allies, if he embarrasses them by joining Austria and Germany at this moment, will leave Bulgaria bereft of all hope of achieving for years, if at all, the objects she has so passionately at heart, and will mean, on the other hand, that Bulgaria will be placed in a position of vassalage to the Power that gave her independence and which she afterwards defied and treacherously turned upon. As Tsar Ferdinand makes his bed now, so he will have to lie upon it. If he elects to defy the Russian ultimatum the outlook for his country is a sad one, in any case, for, even if Germany and Austria were ever capable of fulfilling the promises they have undoubtedly made, the position of Bulgaria under their dominance would not be a happy one. However, it has been Ferdinanad's ill-fate always to dash the cup of fortune from his lips at the moment that it is offered to him, and he has so often taken the course that seemed obviously against his own interests, that, if he has really elected to throw in his lot against the Allies, we need not be surprised. After all, we must always remember that the Germans are able at present to make out a very plausible case for their triumph in the war to short-sighted people, and Ferdinand has never been anything else.

For and Against Compulsion.

Recent telegrams from London have shown, as we stated yesterday, that the compulsion party both inside and outside the Cabinet has for the present been defeated. From the mail papers it is evident that public attention has been concentrated on the attitude of the whole Cabinet towards the proposal for compulsory service both in the Army and the workshops. Mr. Lloyd George, according to statements made in well-informed quarters on both sides, is in favour of this proposal. But it is interesting to know the present views of the whole Cabinet on this two-fold question which has been for some months past the dominant one in the secret Counsels of Government. These are as here set forth, according to a very well-informed Parliamentary journalist:—

AGAINST COMPULSION.	FOR COMPULSION.
Mr. Asquith.	Lord Curzon.
Sir Edward Grey.	Lord Lansdowne.
Mr. Balfour.	Mr. Lloyd George.
Lord Crewe.	Mr. Churchill.
Lord Buckmaster.	*Mr. Bonar Law.,
Mr. McKenna.	*Mr. Walter Long.
Sir John Simon.	*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.
Mr. Runciman.	Lord Selborne.
Mr. Birrell.	Sir Edward Carson.
Mr. McKinnon Wood.	
Mr. Harcourt.	
Mr. Arthur Henderson.	

It is understood that Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Walter Long and Mr. Austen Chamberlain are not inclined to press for a compulsory policy, if it should lead to schism in the Government of the country. Lord Kitchener still seems to consider that at the present moment there is no need for compulsory military service.

The Gokhale Scholarships.

The name of the late Mr. Gokhale will always be associated with the general movement for the spread of education among his countrymen. It is, therefore, appropriate that a scheme for the training in England of Indian women as teachers, which is one of the first essential steps towards the growth of the education of women, should bear his name. The appeal which, according to a London telegram, Sir William Wedderburn and Sir Krishna Gupta have issued for the foundation of a Gokhale Memorial Scholarship for the purpose should receive a warm welcome. A life-long friend of Mr. Gokhale offers to bequeath £2,000 for a permanent endowment provided that £300 is raised for the income of the scholarship in the next three years. We have no doubt, in view of the keen interest evinced for the cause of women's education, that not only the sum required for one scholarship will soon be forthcoming, but that arrangements will be made for the endowment of more than one such scholarship

I. C. S. Municipal Commissioners.

Everywhere in India, and not less in our own Presidency, the apprehension is being widely felt that the larger municipalities may have Civil Service executive officers forced upon them. The ultimatum to the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality is the most recent case in our own Presidency justifying this apprehension. In the Punjab an attempt has been recently made to capture the secretaryship for a municipality for the Civil Service. The Deputy Commissioner of Multan made a proposal to the local Municipal Committee to approach the Government with a request to sanction the appointment of a member of the Civil Service as Secretary to the Committee! Fortunately, the members of the Committee rejected the proposal by ten votes against six. All those who formed the majority were elected members. Among the supporters of the measure, five were either officials or official nominees and only one was an elected member. Nevertheless, it is evident that the representatives of the people had a distinct majority and we trust that the Punjab Government will respect the force of public opinion.

Union Committees in Bengal.

An announcement appears in some of the Calcutta papers that the Government of Bengal have sanctioned a Union Committee under the Local Self-Government Act for the town of Comilla with several adjoining villages. The Committee is to consist of nine members, including a Chairman, all of whom will be nominated by Government, three of the members being Mahomedans. The Union Committee, according to the "Bengalee," is a village organization and is not meant for the town of Comilla, for evidently there can be no "Union Committee" for a town which is governed by municipal laws. But while it is satisfactory that Government have recognized the wisdom of starting such village organizations, they have not made the beginning on right lines. And it is satisfactory that the local people have memorialised the Governor urging that the Committee should be wholly elected instead of being nominated. And we trust that, if the Government of Bengal really wish,—as they should,—that the development of local self-government in the province should proceed on sound and proper lines, they will recognise the necessity of discarding the system of nomination.

"The Navayug."

The current number of this ably conducted Marathi illustrated monthly keeps up the high level of interest which has always distinguished this journal. The list of contributions is, as usual, of a very comprehensive character, the most noticeable among them being Mr. D. G. Padhye's able survey of events, a disquisition on "Radium," an illustrated account of Bijapur's glorious monuments, and Rao Bahadur V. M. Joshi's very readable "Jottings." The poetical contributions as well as the numerous illustrations will also be found to be, most of them, of considerable merit. The frontispiece illustration drawn by Mr. A. H. Muller, depicting the departure of Rama and Laksman from the palace with the sage Vishvamitra, is one of great beauty.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon left Kirkee for Bombay by special train last night and were to visit Lohagad fort *en route*.

Mr. L. J. Kershaw, I.C.S., Revenue Secretary to the Government of India, succeeds Mr. Drake as Revenue Secretary to the India Office. The former has just earned his Civil Service annuity and will join his new appointment on £1,200 a year and can serve till he is 65 years of age. Mr. Kershaw will be leaving India by the end of this month. The question of his successor as Secretary to the Government of India is now under consideration.

With reference to the report that recently appeared in the press that Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji intends shortly to take up practising before the Privy Council, we are given to understand that he is desirous of practising in Bombay for some time more and has no intention of leaving Bombay, until April next, after which he has some idea (not quite definite) of practising before the Privy Council.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, Revenue Member of the Viceroy's Council, will visit Allahabad during the course of his autumn tour and will visit Pusa in February.

THE PRESS ACT.

EXEMPTION OF SECURITY GRANTED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

At the Police Court to-day the Hon. M. Haq applied on behalf of Mr. Kutabuddin Ahmed for exemption from depositig security required under the Press Act for a press and a weekly newspaper called "Albebag." Mr. Ahmed was one manager of the "Alhilal" Press whose security deposit of Rs. 2,000 was confiscated by Government in November last.

Mr. Ahmed first applied in December when the Magistrate referred the matter to the C. I. D. for report and subsequently called upon the petitioner to deposit Rs. 2,000. The Magistrate to-day granted the exemption applied for.

RIFLES FOUND AT CHANDERNAGORE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

It will be remembered that a few days ago the house of Naresh Chandra Sen of Phatkgooah, Chandernagore, was searched by some Calcutta C. I. D. officers in the presence of French Police officers.

During the search several unlicensed kukris and two rifles were found and Sen was prosecuted and tried by the French Judge of Chandernagore. He has now been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 500 francs equal to about Rs. 1400. The Judge allowed him a week's time to appeal to Pondicherry.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

WESTERN BATTLE.

LAST GERMAN LINE PIERCED.

FURTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESSES

RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM TO BULGARIA.

Russia has sent an ultimatum to Bulgaria giving her 24 hours in which to dismiss the German officers.

Sir John French in his order of the day on Sept. 30, said: A definite stage in the great battle has been reached. The French in the South have pierced the enemy's last line; the Tenth French Army in Artois has secured an important position on the Vimy ridge; and the British have established a strong line close to the Germans' last line.

A review of the Battle of Champagne shows that the French covered the ground rush by rush, firmly consolidating each sector as they advanced.

Alsatian and African troops were entrusted with the advance through the wooded hills to which the enemy clung. When surrounded, the enemy surrendered in groups, being exhausted with fighting and depressed by hunger.

A Paris communiqué says that between Souchez and Givenchy wood the enemy made four separate attempts to retake, by bombing, portions of their lost positions, but were everywhere repulsed. Freench guns silenced German batteries which were using poison shells in Suippes valley.

A later communiqué states that the French progressed in Artois, capturing a blockhouse and trenches south of Givenchy wood. There was a violent artillery duel south of the Somme, in Champagne and Argonne.

A squadron of French aeroplanes bombarded the station, railway bridge and military buildings in Luxemburg.

The Petrograd communiqué records further Russian successes, either German attacks having been repulsed and the enemy caused to flee in disorder or trenches and villages having been captured by brilliant bayonet attacks. Most of the fighting has occurred in the Lake region, east of the Dwinsk-Vilna line.

DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE BUCKNILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The death of Mr. Justice Bucknill is announced.

Sir Thomas Townsend Bucknill was a judge of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice from 1899 to 1914. He represented Surrey, Epsom, in the House of Commons for seven years (1892-1899) in Conservative interest. He was a thorough sportsman.

SIR JOHN FRENCH ON THE GREAT BATTLE.

ENEMY'S LAST LINE IN CHAMPAGNE PIERCED.

RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM TO BULGARIA.

ALLIES' GREAT OFFENSIVE

DEFINITE STAGE REACHED ON WESTERN FRONT.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S CONFIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Reuter's correspondent with British Headquarters says that Field-Marshal French, in an Order of the Day on September 30, said:—

"A definite stage in the great battle has now been reached. Our Allies in the south have pierced the enemy's last line and the Tenth French Army, on our immediate right, has secured an important position on the Vimy Ridge.

3,000 PRISONERS AND 25 GUNS TAKEN BY BRITISH.

"British operations have been very successful, and have established a strong line close to the German last line. We have taken over 3,000 prisoners and 25 guns. I feel the utmost confidence in final and complete victory."

FULL TEXT OF ORDER.

LATER.

Reuter's correspondent with the British Headquarters telegraphing on the 3rd instant gives the following full version of the Order of the Day issued by Field-Marshal French:—

"We have reached a definite stage in the great battle which commenced on 25th September. Our Allies in the south have pierced the enemy's last line of entrenchments and effected large captures of prisoners and guns.

The Tenth French army on our immediate right has been heavily opposed but has brilliantly succeeded in securing the important position known as the Vimy Ridge.

The operations of the British have been most successful and have had great and important results.

HOW ENEMY'S FIRST LINE WAS CARRIED

On the morning of 25th September the First and Fourth Corps attacked and carried the enemy's first and most powerful line of entrenchments, extending from our extreme right flank at Grenay to a point north of the Hohenzollern Redoubt, a distance of 6,500 yards. This position was exceptionally strong, consisting of a double line which included some large redoubts and network of trenches. Bomb-proof shelters and dug-outs were constructed at short intervals all along the line, some being large caves thirty feet below the ground.

The Eleventh Corps in the general reserve and the Third Cavalry Division were subsequently thrown into fight and finally 25th Division.

THE SECOND LINE TAKEN.

After vicissitudes attendant upon every great fight, the enemy's second line of posts were taken and commanding position known as Hill 70 in advance of Loos was finally captured and a strong line was established and consolidated in close proximity to the German third and the last line.

OPERATIONS SOUTH OF LA BASSEE CANAL.

The main operations South of the La Bassee Canal were much facilitated and assisted by the subsidiary attacks by the Third Indian Corps and the Second Army. Great help was also rendered by the operations of the Fifth Corps East of Ypres, during which some important captures were made. We were also much indebted to Vice-Admiral Bacon for the valuable co-operation of the fleet. Our captures amounted to over 3,000 prisoners and some 25 guns, besides many machine-guns and quantity of war material.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S APPRECIATION.

The enemy suffered heavy losses, particularly in many counter-attacks by which he vainly endeavoured to wrest back the captured positions but which were all gallantly repulsed. I desire to express to the army my deep appreciation of the splendid work they accomplished and my heartfelt thanks for the brilliant leadership of General Sir Douglas Haig and the Corps and the Divisional commanders under his orders in the main attack. In the same spirit of admiration and gratitude I wish particularly to comment upon the magnificent spirit, indomitable courage and dogged tenacity of the troops of the Old Army, the New Army and the Territorials, who vied with one another in heroic conduct throughout the battle.

I feel the utmost confidence and assurance that the same glorious spirit which has been so marked a feature throughout the first phase of this great battle will continue until our efforts are crowned by final victory."

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

Field-Marshal French has received the following message from King George:—

"I heartily congratulate you and all ranks of the Army on the success of their gallant efforts since the commencement of the combined attack. I recognise that this strenuous determined fighting is but the prelude to greater deeds and further victories. I trust the sick and the wounded are doing well."

SIR JOHN'S REPLY.

Field-Marshal French has replied:—

"Your Majesty's forces in France are deeply grateful for Your Majesty's gracious message. There is no sacrifice the troops are not prepared to make to uphold the honour and traditions of Your Majesty's army and to secure the final and complete victory."

BATTLE OF CHAMPAGNE.

FURTHER DETAILS OF FRENCH ADVANCE.

HOW THE ENEMY WAS ENCIRCLED IN PINE WOODS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

PARIS, Oct. 3.

A review of the battle of Champagne shows how the French sinuous line speedily straightened out and then advanced facing northward. The troops triumphed over all difficulties. They established an ascendancy over the Germans and advanced from trench to trench, taking batteries, stores of munitions and vast quantities of war material and supplies.

The Frenchmen delightedly took possession of the German rustic canteens in the woods. French guns took up their positions in open ground as if trench warfare no longer existed.

ALSATIAN AND AFRICAN TROOPS LEAD THE WAY.

Special honours are due to the troops of Alsace Lorraine and our African warriors, who were entrusted with the advance through the wooded hills.

A great feature was the way in which the trench covered the ground rush by rush, but firmly consolidated each sector as they advanced. The Germans particularly clung to the pine woods which rose in terraces on the slopes of the Souain basin, but the troops, cleverly advancing from the west, got into touch with those who had captured Hill 193, thus encircling the enemy in their pinewood defences.

The Africans pressed further north, seizing enormous quantities of war material, the existence of which was revealed by aeroplanes.

PART PLAYED BY FRENCH HEAVY GUNS

Elsewhere, fighting was of a different character, consisting of frontial attacks with grenades, intermingled with sprints with the bayonet.

Then, again and again the French heavy guns with alternating gusts enabled the troops to get even northward.

HOW THE ENEMY SURRENDERED.

The Germans surrendered in groups, even though they were not surrounded. They were exhausted by fighting and depressed with hunger.

Once at a place called "the Hand of Massiges," a force of Germans surrendered to our artillery. An observer suddenly gave order to cease fire. He had seen Germans rise along the crest with hands up. The guns then lengthened their range beyond the Germans, who immediately ran into our lines, the colonials going up and occupying the German trenches, erecting small flags which guided the artillery.

ENEMY'S FRUITELSS ATTEMPTS.

TO REGAIN LOST GROUND IN ARTOIS AND CHAMPAGNE.

PARIS, Oct. 3.

A communiqué says between Souchez and Givenchy wood the Germans made four separate attempts to retake, by bombing, portions of their lost positions, but were everywhere repulsed.

The German attack in Champagne, northward of Mesnil, was also defeated.

German batteries again used poison shells in Suippes valley. Our guns engaged those of the enemy, silencing several batteries.

RUSSIA'S ULTIMATUM TO BULGARIA.

DISMISSAL OF GERMAN OFFICERS DEMANDED.

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS TO DECIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, Oct. 3.

Russia has sent an ultimatum to Bulgaria giving her 24 hours in which to dismiss the German officers.

TEXT OF RUSSIAN NOTE.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 4.

The Russian Minister in Sofia has been instructed to hand to Dr. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, the following note:—

Events at present occurring in Bulgaria prove the definite decision of King Ferdinand's Government to place the fate of Bulgaria in the hands of Germany. The presence of Austrian and German officers at the Ministry of War and on Army Staffs, the concentration of troops in the zone bordering on Serbia and the extensive financial support accepted from our adversaries, leave no doubt regarding the object of the present military preparations in Bulgaria.

The Powers of the Entente, who have at heart the realization of the aspirations of the Bulgarian people, have on many occasions warned Dr. Radoslavoff that any hostile act against Serbia will be considered as directed against themselves. The Bulgarian Premier's assurances in reply to these warnings are contradicted by facts.

The representative of Russia, bound to Bulgaria by the imperishable memory of her liberation from the Turkish yoke, cannot by his presence sanction the preparations of fratricidal aggression against the Slav and Allied people. The Russian Minister therefore has been ordered to leave Bulgaria with the staffs of the Legation and Consulates if the Bulgarian Government does not within twentyfour hours openly break with the enemies of the Slav cause and Russia and does not immediately send away officers belonging to the armies at war with the Powers of the Entente.

NEW GAINS IN ARTOIS.

BLOCKHOUSE AND TRENCHES CAPTURED.

PARIS, Oct. 4.

A communiqué says we progressed in Artois, capturing a blockhouse and trenches south of Givenchy Wood.

There was a violent artillery duel south of the Somme, in Champagne and in Argonne.

The enemy's attempt in the Vosges to spray the trenches with liquid fire was unsuccessful.

A squadron of aeroplanes bombarded the station, railway bridge and military buildings in Luxemburg.

AIR RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE.

POINTS OF MILITARY IMPORTANCE BOMBED.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4.

Five English aeroplanes attacked Zeebrugge yesterday morning dropping bombs on points of military importance. German guns opened a terrific fusilade and damaged the machine piloted by Flight-Sub-Lieutenant Boyd who very skilfully and calmly succeeded in volplaning into Dutch territory. He will be interned.

ALLIES' SUCCESS ON WESTERN FRONT.

DEPRESSION IN BERLIN.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 4.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cabled on October 2nd:—

The "Central News" correspondent at Geneva says that despite German official denials, news from Berlin shows that people are impressed and subdued by the events on the Western front. The papers, while not admitting that there had been any Allied victory, expect people to remain calm.

The "Central News" correspondent in Northern France learns that the French losses at Souchez and Vimy Hill were comparatively small. The French were prepared for big sacrifices to secure the hill dominating 40 miles of flat country. The French and British are working in absolute concert and making hourly progress.

The Amsterdam "Telegraph" referring to the jubilation in Amsterdam on the receipt of the news of the Allies' success, says that the Dutch people are heart and soul on the side of the Allies. The Government may observe the strictest neutrality, but it cannot alter the instinct of the people which feels from which side danger threatens.

FURTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

BRILLIANT BAYONET ATTACKS

VILLAGES AND TRENCHES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Whereas the German communiqué is eloquently brief regarding the Russian theatre, where it declares that nothing important has occurred, the Petrograd communiqué records further Russian successes, either German attacks having been repulsed and the enemy caused to flee in disorder or trenches and villages having been captured by brilliant bayonet attacks.

Most of the fighting has occurred in the Lake region, east of the Dvinsk-Vilna line. It is noteworthy that the communiqué mentions several instances in which the Germans have been unable to withstand artillery fire and the cavalry has played an important part in charging and sabring the Germans. A hard fight which ended in the Russians' storming with the bayonet a village and a farm, south of Lake Narotch, cost the Germans the loss of eight howitzers and six guns.

FAILURE OF GERMAN THRUST

PRESSURE ON DVINSK RELIEVED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Eight German army corps participated in the thrust eastwards between Dvinsk and Vilna which so signally failed.

The object of the thrust was threefold,—to cover the Dvinsk operations; to threaten the rear of the Russians in Dvinsk in the direction of Polotzk and to advance towards Minsk and Borisoff.

The parrying of the thrust and the Russian move westwards primarily relieve the pressure on Dvinsk which becomes the integral sector of the Russian front.

Although the Germans have pushed nearer Dvinsk from the west and south-west, the town and the bridges of the Dvina are believed to be still out of the range of gunfire. Some accounts state that German cavalry participating in the thrust lost half their number. Refugees are returning.

Nine thousand prisoners, including 185 officers, have been brought to Kieff. They belong to five Hungarian regiments. They were entrenched near the famous Lotchaeff Monastery in the province of Volhynia. The Russians cleverly outflanked them and the Hungarians fled into valleys. The Russians seized the hills and a devastating fire forced the Hungarians to surrender.

The Red Cross has published a list of forty-six Sisters of Charity who have been killed in bombardments of hospitals.

UNION POLITICS.

HOOLIGANISM AT ELECTIONEERING MEETING.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Official news is now published of an outrageous attack on General Smith (Smuts?) at an electioneering meeting at Newlands near Johannesburg on September 23rd. The meeting was largely composed of hooligans armed with sticks and pick-handles and the platform was rushed. The police just succeeded in enabling General Smith to escape assassination in a motor car. His chaffeur was knocked down while starting the engine. General Smith was not hurt and went to Pretoria.

"The Times" believes that the outrage will produce a strong reaction in favour of the Botha party.

AWARDS OF MILITARY CROSS.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The "London Gazette" announces the award of eighteen military crosses.

The recipients include Captain Robert Burnett, 42nd Deoli Regiment, attached 89th Punjabis, for conspicuous gallantry near Neuve Chapelle during the night of August 7th. With one non-commissioned officer and four sepoys he advanced from a saphead under machine gun fire and rescued a wounded non-commissioned officer. The whole party had to stand up under fire in order to lift the wounded man over barbed wire.

SIR PERTAB SINGH.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Maharajah Sir Pertab Singh is going to India shortly on leave to attend the wedding of the Maharajah of Jodhpur.

SERIOU[S]

(New[s]

KHU[LNA]

The District Traffi[c] Khurda Road, Bengal-[Nagpur] wires:

Due to torrential rains duri[ng] three days caused by a cyclone Vizianagram and Palasa, which r[e]bridge at mile 57/23 on the Parvat[i]Vizianagram line, there was a collaps[e] ing the engine of 106 Up Mixed o[n] 2nd instant to derail and fall down embankment, one intermediate and on[e] third class carriage being badly damaged one brake-van telescoped and four covered goods wagons derailed and seriously damaged. The engine *khalasi* had his right thigh fractured and was sent to the hospital. Eight Indian intermediate and third-class passengers received very minor cuts and bruises. These were attended to on the spot and they walked to their homes. Transhipment of mails, parcels and passengers will continue for about 3 weeks. Goods traffic is suspended for about 4 days.

U. S. AND WAR.

AMERICAN PROFESSOR'S VIEWS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 4.

Speaking at a meeting of the Y. M. C. A. on "America and the War," Prof. Janvier, an American, Principal of the Ewing Christian College, whose privilege it was to spend three years with President Wilson in his College, said the more he studied the situation the more had it become clear to him that it would be better for the Allied forces themselves that the United States should not come in. America could help the Allies very little. Even if it sent its whole standing army which was not large, the forces in France and Flanders would not feel to have received any reinforcements at all. It was true that America had a navy; but there were no enemy vessels on the surface of the seas to attack. The sympathies of the great leaders of thought in the United States, especially of President Wilson, were unreservedly with the Allied forces, and there was no shadow of doubt as to the side on which it would enter the war if it must enter it. But at the present juncture the disadvantages of her coming in were greater than the advantages. If the United States joined the Allies, there would be nobody to look after their interests in Germany and Anstria, and protect their prisoners from the ruthless ways of the Germans.

THE VICEROY'S THANKS.

TO INDIAN RESIDENTS OF SIMLA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

The Viceroy has addressed the following letter dated 30th September to Raja Sir Harnam Singh:—

"Dear Raja Sir Harnam,— I feel that I cannot allow twenty-four hours to pass without writing to you a few lines to express to you and the committee who gave me such generous hospitality yesterday my heartfelt thanks for all your kindness. It was a most pleasant and enjoyable afternoon and I appreciate warmly the sympathy which inspired you to give me such a striking mark of friendship on the part of all my Indian friends in Simla and which really I feel that I have done so little to deserve. I shall always treasure the memory of yesterday afternoon."

UNITED SERVICE CLUB DINNER.

At a farewell dinner to Lord Hardinge to be given by members of the United Service Club on the 8th instant, Major-General Bunbury, as President, will preside.

COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE.

COMPLAINANT'S EVIDENCE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

COONOOR, Oct. 4.

The case in which Rungaswami and Mrs. Newman stood charged with abducting a European girl, named Reilly, aged 18, was heard to-day by the Divisional Magistrate, Coonoor.

Miss Marie Reilly, the complainant, who is the daughter of late Mr. Willie Reilly, in the course of her deposition, said she was enticed away by her cousin, Miss Violet Reilly, who made her believe that if she were to leave her house she would come in for a great share of her father's properties to the extent of Rs. 25,000. She was taken first to Mrs. Newman's house at Starvilla where she was given something to drink. Then Mrs. Newman and Miss Marie Reilly proceeded to the Conemara Cottage where she stayed. Miss Marie Reilly further alleged she was dressed like a man. Rungaswami was in the habit of visiting Mrs. Newman's house at Conemara Cottage.

The case is proceeding.

[illegible]E TO

[illegible]respondent.)

POONA, Oct. 4.

[illegible]he Governor accompanied [illegible]n presided this evening [illegible]versary of the Deccan Col[illegible] where a large number of [illegible]ople assembled, including the [illegible]Chaubal, the Hon. Mr. Car[illegible], the Chief of Aundh, the Chief of [illegible]aranji, the Chief of Miraj (Senior), [illegible]Hon. Mr. Sharp, Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, [illegible]o Bahadur Bhoptkar and Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dinshaw Kalkobad.

Prof. Rawalison, Principal of the College, made a few introductory remarks and then his Excellency addressed the assembly.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency said:—

Mr. Rawlinson and Gentlemen,—An address from the Governor may have an alarming sound to you young men who have still to get through several items of sports which I see on to-day's programme, for you may think it probably means a long and tedious discourse on the history and doings of your college, and of the value of the results which you have achieved here during the last year. Let me reassure you on that point. I am not going to detain you long, but as I sincerely take a keen interest in your welfare, I want to have a short straight talk to you and give you some advice which I hope may prove useful to you in your future careers. Now I think it is about two years ago since last I visited this college, and I need hardly say that I am delighted to find myself amongst you again, surrounded by many distinguished old pupils of the college, who still retain, as I hope you will always retain the deepest affection and regard for their *alma mater*.

What tremendous, what terrible events have taken place since last we met! We see to-day the great nations of the world, with few exceptions, engaged in a death struggle, which in respect of the magnitude of the forces engaged, the area over which the battle is being waged, the colossal expenditure of life and treasure, has never been approached in the history of the world. Have you, young men, ever seriously considered what is the reason for this terrific clash of arms? It is, I believe, because the two contending forces represent entirely irreconcileable views on the fundamental principles which should control the relations between neighbouring countries. On the one hand we have Germany and Austria endeavouring to assert the policy that "Might is Right," and that no honourable agreement is binding, no contract need hold good, the integrity of the boundaries of no country need be considered, provided that a nation is strong enough to assert that policy by force of arms. On the other hand you have the Allies, and with them your country and mine are both taking their part, endeavouring to insist on a policy of freedom, security and honour among nations, determined to continue the struggle until a lasting peace on these conditions is assured.

A CONSOLING FEATURE.

That victory will be ours, however long the struggle, I am completely confident, for "God defends the right," and the right is with our arms; in the meantime, let us ask ourselves, can we to-day, out of all the sorrows that the losses in this war have brought to us individually and collectively, find any consoling, any comforting feature, can we arrive at any sane and intelligible conclusion from all this seemingly insane inferno of bloodshed and strife?

I think we can. For, while the tragedies of these days are always before our eyes, can we not rejoice at the splendid rally not only of the armed forces but of all races and classes of people from every part of the British Empire, and may we not feel the deepest pride in the conspicuous and patriotic part which your countrymen are taking in our righteous cause? Do we not all believe that as a result there will arise a better understanding between all parts of the British Empire; a deeper, warmer mutual sympathy with the hopes and aspirations of its various parts?

And may I not further draw the conclusion that no country which conducts its administration on entirely materialistic lines, no country which has not a deep religious foundation for its moral and political institutions and a high code of honour for both public and private conduct can in the long run hold its head high in the comity of nations?

But you may be wondering what has all this which I have been talking about got to do with you as students of this college. My answer is that, if I am right in my views as to what this war will effect and prove in the future, it is my bounden duty to endeavour to impress upon your minds the importance of your years at college at this the most susceptible period of your lives, and to urge upon you how momentous it is for you to fit yourselves for the ever increasing responsibilities and duties of your future citizenship. If I were to ask any of you, what you came to college for, you would probably answer to take a degree, which is perfectly true. But I wish to urge you never to forget that there is another object certainly not of less importance, which is to gain 'character.' I don't mean by 'character' an assertiveness which often amounts to bad manners, for by nature I can say from experience that the Indian is and I hope will always continue to be, the best-mannered race of people I have ever met. What I mean by 'character' is a high sense of honour, a fearless determination to be straightforward in all your conversation and actions, an intense desire to set an example of clean and honest living to all among whom you may be associated in your lives. Now while I am fully aware how difficult it is for a young man to resist at all times the temptations of life, how much easier it is to take the broad road of indulgence and want of principle rather than to keep to the narrow way of high ideals of character, let me ask you a further question with regard to your lives here in order that I may feel sure that you are equipping yourselves well for the battle of life.

Do you, any of you outside the ordinary routine of your studies and your games, by reading the best literature on the lives of great statesmen and thinkers and on the history of the development of your own and other countries, endeavour to find some example for your conduct of life and to form a sound and practical opinion of your own, something more than an echo of the phrases and opinions of the day on the many political and social questions which arise for solution in all civilized states?

You will hear it urged by a certain specious class of modern political philosopher that our traditional notions—traditional equally in Eastern and in Western thought—of truth and honour may be very well in private relations but that they have no relevance to the policy of states which, they contend, must be ruled in its methods by expedience and in its principles by the savage doctrine that the will of the strongest not only must prevail but is the only thing worthy to prevail. The same men will tell you that even in private conduct, the ethics of virtue, honour and altruism are all a vulgar fallacy, propagated by weak spirits to keep the strong in subjection. Believe me, these are all ancient sophistries, though they are dressed out with morbid ingenuity in a pseudo scientific spirit which vainly imagines that all things in heaven and earth can be expressed and explained away in terms of Political Economy, Biology and Physics.

READ MUCH AND REFLECT MORE.

While I urge you to read widely in the best books I would urge you to reflect even more. Reflection is the digestion of the mind. Without it you can assimilate nothing. You can indeed attain a knowledge of words, which may be remarkable in a parrot because it distinguishes the parrot from other and perhaps wiser birds, but which is less than useless to a man. But without reflection, you cannot attain a knowledge of things and ideas, which matter much. Still less can you possess securely the things that are most excellent in the thought of others or form true judgments of your own, and this matters most of all.

I would say then read much and carefully, but reflect even more and with not less care. Your interest may be roused, your imagination may often be fired, by the speeches you hear and by the articles you read and no doubt these do in the main represent an honest endeavour, often an admirable and successful endeavour, to contribute something of value to your country's interests. But let me urge you to aim at forming a sound judgment of your own that you may be able to test for yourselves the soundness of the views you hear expressed by others?

Ladies and Gentlemen, every year from all the colleges of our Presidency there go forth a certain number of their students who have finished their years of preparation for their various occupations as citizens of their country. It is to them very largely, if they do their duty, that the future of the country belongs. Some will go into professions in our great cities, others will take up responsible positions in other vocations in life in various parts of the country. It is on these young men that Government and the country must largely depend to create and promote on sound lines that public opinion in the community without which no country can make any rapid advance, and to set an example of honour and probity to all who will come under their influence.

It is for these reasons that I lay such stress to-day on the importance of your education both of mind and body while you are at college. Go forth into the world with an intense desire to uplift and improve the social condition of your fellow citizens, with a firm determination to use all your best powers to achieve the sure and steady development of your country, and with a fixed resolve that in the truest sense you will always by your life-work, hold high the prestige and honour of India and the British Empire.

A vote of thanks by the Hon. Mr. Sharp and garlanding and flower distributions concluded the proceedings in the College itself, but their Excellencies stayed to be photographed with the College Staff and to witness an exhibition of tennis by some of the students.

BLIND CREDITOR CHEATED.

STORY OF AN ALLEGED RECEIPT.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Oct. 4.

At the High Court to-day a clever trickery of an unscrupulous Bania trying to cheat a blind man was unfolded.

It appeared that the blind man had obtained a decree against the Bania. While travelling in a railway train with the blind man the Bania pretended to massage the fingers of the blind creditor and while doing so managed to take his thumb impression on a sheet of paper on which the Bania subsequently fabricated a receipt acknowledging payment. On the Bania filing the receipt in Court the blind man repudiated the receipt and unravelled the mystery of this thumb impression.

Mr. Justice Bakewell held the receipt to be fabricated and dismissed the petition of the Bania for entering up satisfaction and adjourned the case to Wednesday to hear a petition if any, for sanction to prosecute the Bania and his witnesses for fabricating the receipt and giving false evidence.

SIR P. D. PATTANI.

DINNER BY SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR.

A dinner was given last night at the Orient Club, Chowpatti, by Sir Cowasji Jehangir in honour of Sir Prabhashunker D. Pattani. A large and distinguished company including the following sat down to dinner:—

Sir Prabhashunker Pattani, Sir Basil Scott, Sir D. D. Davar, Mr. Justice Beaman, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Hon. Mr. J. D. MacBain, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, Mr. A. H. Simcox, Mr. A. G. Gray, Mr. F. F. Gordon, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy C. Ebrahim, Mr. Mahomedbhoy C. Ebrahim, Mr. Gulamhusein C. Ebrahim, Mr. Rahimtulla C. Ebrahim, Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy F. Karaka, Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. J. E. Mody, Mr. Hormusjee N. Vakil, Mr. Narotam Morarjee Goculdas, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Mr. Chunilal Vijbhukhandas Mehta, Mr. Purshotam Thakurdas, Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban, the Hon. Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari, Sir Temuljee B. Nariman, Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia, Mr. Abdul Hussein, the Hon. Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. Mirams, Mr. K. J. Powalla, Mr. H. M. Mehta, Mr. Kisandas Tribhowandas, Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir and Mr. F. R. Desai.

The host, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, gave the toast of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress and the Royal Family, which was enthusiastically drunk.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir then gave the toast of the chief guest of the evening, Sir Prabhashunker Pattani, which was also enthusiastically drunk.

Sir Prabhashunker replied to the toast in a few suitable words, thanking Sir Cowasji Jehangir and others for the honour they had done him there that night.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

WILL BE IN WORKING ORDER BY MIDDLE OF 1916.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

Now that the Hindu University Bill has been passed the promoters have begun to settle the details in right earnest. Sir Harcourt Butler will arrive at Benares on the 18th and will confer with the representatives of the University Society and settle important details. His Excellency the Viceroy will lay the foundation-stone early in February and this will be utilised as an occasion to give him an imposing farewell on behalf of Hindu India. It is noted that the University will be working by the midsummer of 1916. Meanwhile Pandit Malaviya will tour in British India and Native States to collect funds for the University-Endowment Fund.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

EXPERIMENTS IN BOMBAY.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

The Government of India have been considering the best way of improving agricultural education in this country and they have been watching the interesting experiments of vernacular agricultural education which the Government of Bombay have initiated in the Presidency. This is one of the many questions which are receiving the attention of the Government of India and it is not improbable that a Conference will meet to discuss this question next year.

MRS. BESANT'S COMING VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

MR. BASU'S INFORMAL DINNER.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

From demands for tickets of admission for the two lectures which Mrs. Besant is to deliver in Calcutta on Tuesday and Wednesday, it is anticipated that there will be a crowded house on both the days. The lecture on "Home Rule in India" has excited great public interest.

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu is giving an informal dinner to-morrow to which he has invited some of the leading men to meet Mrs. Besant and give her an opportunity to discuss this question and also other matters relating to the Indian National Congress. Mrs. Besant, who was due in Calcutta to-day will arrive here to-morrow as owing to the breaches on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway she is coming via Manmad.

LATER.

Owing to further breaches on the railway Mrs. Besant who was to have arrived in Calcutta to-morrow, shall not be able to arrive before Wednesday morning. Her first lecture in Calcutta will therefore be delivered on Wednesday instead of to-morrow.

MISS E. J. BECK.

Miss E. J. Beck, who arrived in Bombay by the last English Mail, interviewed by a representative of "The Bombay Chronicle" stated that the object of her visit to India is purely personal and that she has not come in connection with any scheme for the medical education of Indian women. She lived in India for about two years when her brother, Prof. Beck, was the Principal of the Aligarh College and it is only the charm of India that has attracted her again to this country. She will stay in the country for a few months during which period she will avail herself of the opportunity by visiting the eight different branches of the National Indian Association of which she is the Secretary. Apart from this her visit to India is not connected with any definite scheme.

BALASORE SHOOTING CASE.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S EVIDENCE.

(News Bureau.)

BALASORE, Oct. 4.

At the resumed hearing of the Balasore shooting case before the Special Tribunal, Mr. R. J. Kilby, the District Magistrate, said that on the 5th September, Messrs. Denham, Bird and Tegart, of the Bengal Police, were at Balasore for a search and after enquiries he with Messrs. Bird and Denham left for Kaptipada where they had reason to suppose there was a retreat of political suspects. They arrived there after night-fall on the 6th September. Mr. Kilby communicated with the Sub-Divisional Officer who came with a Police sub-inspector at about 7 a.m. The next morning they started on elephants for the place where the suspects were expected to be. They went to a house which was about two miles from Kaptipada and was in a jungle. They surrounded it. On entering the courtyard they found it unoccupied but noticed a small target on a tree in the compound and bullet marks on it. The Sub-Divisional Officer informed him that the Bengalis had no gun license. Accordingly the doors of two rooms were broken open and they made a hasty examination. There they found bullets, powder shot and a case containing some phials of medicine. Somebody suggested that the Bengalis were at the house of tenants who lived close by. Mr. Bird, the local sub-inspector, witness and a villager who could identify the Bengalis, started for Balasore with the object of cutting off the Bengalis from the railway. Mr. Denham remained behind to continue the search at Balasore. Witness arranged for road patrols and police guards on roads to railway stations. On the 9th at about 2 or 2-30 p.m. the Superintendent of Police motored to the house of witness and said that five Bengalis had shot one villager and wounded another. Witness went to Major Freeth's house and obtained the loan of his car. The driver was absent so Sergeant Rutherford drove. Armed constables were collected at Mr. Kilby's place and they started for the place of occurrence. They reached Fulare Ghat beyond which they met some villagers who shouted to them that by going back some distance they would more easily catch the fugitives. He directed Sergeant Rutherford to go on in the same direction with half of the armed police and with the remainder he went along the Trunk Road. On meeting a chaprasi with a bicycle he annexed it and carrying his revolver he rode forward, his posse of police following and also a man carrying his cartridges and rifle. After he had cycled some way a villager came hurriedly across the country towards him and he also noticed a group of people standing by a bamboo on which a piece of cloth had been tied as a flag. With the help of the villagers witness forded the nullah wading up to his shoulders. Villagers pointed out to him the direction in which the Bengalis were. He advanced in that direction. Witness heard the "pop-pop" of the firing by the Bengalis. The man carrying his rifle had come up by that time. Witness fired a warning shot from a distance of 400 yards towards the bush whence the Bengalis were firing to show them that he had a long range rifle and resistence was hopeless. After sometime Sergeant Ratherford and the constables arrived. He asked the constables, after they had recovered breath, to extend. Sergeant Rutherford was on the right, Mr. Kilby himself in the centre and the constables on the left. They advanced. The Bengalis at first fired at them widely. When shots came very near he ordered his men to lie down, the Bengalis continuing to shoot at them. Witness ordered his men to return. The fire crawled forward. After about 10 or 15 minutes two Bengalis came out from behind the bushes and held up their hands. Mr. Kilby could not at any stage see the persons firing. All that he could see were four bushes as if in a line growing on white anthills about 4ft. high from behind which the firing seemed to come. He fired some shots but saw nobody there. Two Bengalis came out in the open and held up their arms. He shouted "cease fire." Sergeant Rutherford and he advanced to the embankments and on the other side of the bush found one man killed and two wounded. There were three manser pistols and one small pistol lying on the ground and two stocks for pistols and much ammunition. One of the men wounded handed over his watch and money to Sergeant Rutherford. Witness fetched water in his own hat for the wounded, and asked villagers to get beds for the wounded but as they did not seem inclined to comply he himself went to a village a mile off, and with the help of the police brought beds and had the wounded carried to hospital.

UNWELCOME AMBASSADORS.

Whilst some Ambassadors, like Dr. Dumba, conduct themselves in such a manner as to be recalled others find their nomination vetoed by the rulers to whom it is proposed to accredit them, writes the "Pall Mall Gazette." In 1834 Nicholas I refused to approve the nomination to Petrograd of "the Great Elchi," then Sir Stratford Canning. Palmerston insisted that his nominee should be accepted, and went so far as to gazette the appointment. Whereupon Nesselrode, the Russian Foreign Minister, wrote that "While it is open to his Britannic Majesty to send whom he pleases to St. Petersburg, the Emperor is also at liberty to refuse audiences to whomsoever he pleases. I beg to state that Sir Stratford Canning will not be received at our Court." After this rebuff the appointment had perforce to be cancelled.

In more recent times there is the case of Count Winyuffen, whom it was proposed to appoint in 1872 to the Austrian Embassy in Paris. Winyuffen had lived in Berlin for many years, and was a great friend of Bismarck's. Thiers successfully protested against his appointment on the ground that it would practically amount to Prussia having two Ambassadors in Paris. Seven years ago the proposed appointment of M. Leygues to the French Embassy at Madrid fell through because his Most Catholic Majesty objected to receiving such a prominent Freemason at his Court.

"A PLEA FOR THE MILL-HAND"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In my letter last week, I briefly stated some of the important grievances of a poor mill-hand which ought to be redressed, and this week, I shall make an attempt to enlighten my readers as to how their poor and miserable condition can be improved and brought to the level of a labourer in Europe. That day is not distant, the dawn will break, the day will mark a new era in Indian history and the day will not be only memorable but will be unparalled in the history of the world.

In Europe almost every labourer is educated. By educated I mean he knows his three r's thoroughly, though I really wonder if he knows much about arithmetic. He can at least read and write. By reading, many an unknown man has risen, and by penmanship wonderful magnetic influence has been produced. Besides, this, there are in Europe labour leaders, men like Ramsay Macdonald and others who are ever ready to fight the just cause for the poor, and when an appropriate opportunity offers, do not fail to shake the earth from its interior. They are even represented in Parliament and are looked upon with fear and awe. Then there are inexhaustible funds which in times of hardships and difficulties are of intrinsic value to the poor class. In this disastrous war, when there should be nothing but unity to bring this deadly struggle to a successful issue, it is a pity that there are strikes. What is the chief cause of all these troubles? Education, I think. Labourers, who were ignorant at first, have now begun to understand their worth, and sometimes are quite justified in demanding a little more, Mr. Lloyd George, in his recent speech to strikers, said that it was not von Hindenburg or von Mackensen, or any other von that has pushed back Russia, but it was workmen. Yes. Workmen had done wonders and will do wonders. At the bottom of a huge organisation of industry there is that sturdy, fine, well-built fellow, a labourer.

But oh India! Cheer up! Every dog has his day, and as I have above said, the day will come. In India most of the working classes are under the control of higher authorities, and certainly it would be no exaggeration to say that they are under the thumb of the Aristocracy. They are, as a matter of fact, kept ignorant of all the necessary information which ought to be given to them. A poor man is made to do certain work, though he may abhor it, yet he has not the courage to say "No," and, perchance, if he does, he meets with perhaps a more severe faith than poor Oliver when he asked for more! What is lacking then? Education! Of course our Indian labourers need education very badly. Could not some institutions be opened by experienced men to educate the poor people. I am sure there will be a whole-hearted response to my appeal and men with talents will emerge from darkness, and take up the manly task. I must admit, quite frankly, that it is, indeed, very difficult to educate these ignorant people, who will play truant and do their best to avoid attending these classes, just as a child of 6 or 7 does when he is asked by his good mother to prepare his lessons. But we must have patience and perseverance to overcome all these minor difficulties. Would it be too much if I propound the theory of compulsory education for the poor people? Will not our kind Government take up this very important subject at its leisure, and ponder seriously on this matter?

Then there are two important factors, in which we are lacking. One is in labour leaders and the other in funds. There are, surely, in India, many able and eloquent speakers, who would, I think come out and lecture in different districts for the benefit of the working class. They will not only be doing good for the people but also for the country, and their hearts will beat with joy and pride, when successes are in sight, that they have done "a bit" for their country as citizens. The deplorable fact remains that there are no funds, and unless some wealthy men of India contribute freely to this branch, we shall be unable to minimise some of the old standing complaints. Thousands and millions of rupees have been given away by different communities to various funds but it is a matter of great regret that this very important branch is neglected. I hope and earnestly pray that when a wealthy man thinks of giving away a part of his huge wealth, he will consider my suggestion and do the needful. We also want dispensaries. Every mill ought to have its own dispensary, and medicines and other supplies should be given away without any cost or with a very minimum charge, to the poor labourers. One word more and my letter is finished. I have read Mr. Anti-Humbug's letter, and am glad he concurs with me on most of the points. I am indeed sorry to learn that his domestic servants are in debt, but let me assure him that a servant will never enter into debt if he has a kind sympathetic and enquiring master. The writer says "I find that we have only one good year out of five." I quite disagree. Every year is of prosperity and profit if a mill is managed by experienced and *honest* men. I guarantee Mr Anti-Humbug that I will prove by facts and figures later on, if necessary that a mill well managed will never show a loss even in the most adverse times. (unless their respective buyers fail). Mr. Anti Humbug also accuses poor people of spoiling the Improvement Trust chawls. But let me ask him one simple question. Are rich tenants comparatively any better? Lastly he advises me and my friends to buy up at a cheap rate the mills which have gone into liquidation I thank him for the same, but let me tell him that I am a poor man and my friends are not so rich as to buy all the mills or even one of them. Indeed, it will be infinitely sadder to see so many thousands of workmen without employment. Had it been in my power to provide for all these workers, I should certainly have done so without Mr. Anti-Humbug's advice but my means are very limited and I am really sorry that I could give no financial help to the poor for the present but publish certain plain facts.—Yours, etc.,

SYMPATHISER.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras held yesterday the rate of interest was raised from five to six per cent.

A competitive examination for the selection of probationers for two vacancies in the general list of the Indian Finance Department will be held at Calcutta during the second half of December.

Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao Excise Commissioner, Bangalore, is appointed member of the Mysore Economic Conference in place of Dewan Bahadur C. Srinivasiyengar, resigned.

Miss Tarabai, the well-known Rajput Lady gave a grand benefit performance on Saturday night in aid of the Tinnevelly Ladies' War Fund. The elite of Palamcottah and Tinnevelly were present and the collections amounted to Rs. 475.

The Local Government of Sind has intervened in a decision arrived at by the Karachi Municipality to favour unduly an amil panchayet in the purchase of municipal land far below its proper value. The Municipality's action is rescinded on public grounds.

It is stated that His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala has issued orders to the effect that Gurmakhi be observed as Court language in all offices and departments of the State and that all official business should be transacted in that language. The language used up till now was Urdu.

The Sadharan Brahmo Samaj of Calcutta is very active in organising relief in distress areas in Bankura and other parts of Bengal. His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Maharaja of Cassimbazar have each contributed Rs. 500 to the relief fund opened by the Samaj.

It is understood that Dr. Armoogam Mudliar Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner Mysore has addressed the Government on the subject of the necessity of separating the functions of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and the Chemical Examiner and Bactriologist to the Government.

It is notified that a class for imparting instruction in printing will be opened in Government Central Press, Bangalore, from 1st November next for a period of six months as a tentative measure. Instruction is free and of an elementary character. In composing, proof-reading and printing at present admission is restricted to 20 candidates.

Two of the most important proposals suggested by the Bangalore City Improvement Committee are the widening of the Avenue Road with provision for tramway lines and roads on either side and the location of the new Municipal Office and the Town Hall close to the reserve police lines and parade ground. In regard to the former whose estimated cost it over nineteen lakhs, detailed estimates with the proposals for financing same are called for.

A suit arising from war conditions is proceeding in the Judicial Commissioner's Court at Karachi in which Messrs. Ralli Brothers sue Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co. as agents of the Ellerman Line for the sum of Rs. 1,17,000 and odd as compensation for cargo forward contracts not completed. The defendants agreed to ship some twenty consignments at rates ranging from 9s. to 13s. 6d. per ton but owing to the outbreak of the war and Government's requisition of steamers as troop transports the contracts could not be fulfilled.

It is notified that in 1912 Government made arrangements by which coast radio offices were kept informed by the Meteorological Department of weather over the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal. Ships were authorised to ask for this information and they were charged the cost of wireless telegrams at the rate of four annas a word. These arrangements have now been cancelled and in place of them a free distribution of weather information will be made twice daily by coast wireless stations for the use of ships at sea.

FRANCE'S NATIONAL WEALTH.

HOW OUR ALLY'S FINANCES STAND THE STRAIN.

Calculations as to the ability of France not only to support the cost of the war, but to recover quickly from the enormous outlay it involves, estimate that even if the war lasts another year yet, France will not have become indebted abroad for more than some five milliards of francs; but even if the foreign debt reached double that amount it could be wiped out within a very few years.

During the first year, the expense abroad worked out at 200 millions per month, which shows that out of the total of 1,800 millions which the war costs France every month, no less than 1,600 millions are being spent at home.

France has some fifty milliards invested in foreign funds, forty-five millards of which are listed on the Paris Bourse. Fifteen milliards of these have been lent to Russia, and no anxiety whatever is felt concerning them. Altogether, therefore, France draws some two milliards of francs annually from abroad in the shape of interest on investments, while fully another milliard is derived from profit accruing from foreign tourists in France.

With regard to capital, there are still some four and a half milliards of gold in the Banque de France, and probably four milliards more among the public. The country is therefore not without resources, especially as all that has been borrowed on special war account up to the present does not exceed six milliards.

Admitting that one way or another the war finishes by costing the Republic some thirty milliards, the national wealth of the country will be but little affected, seeing that it is estimated to amount to 170 milliards in negotiable investments alone, without taking into account the milliards locked up in house property and landed interests.

Good rains have fallen in the wheat areas of South Australia, in the whole of Northern Victoria, and in the Riverina. There are increasing prospects of a good harvest.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SUBORDINATE JUDGE IN TROUBLE.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

(Before Justices Shah and Hayward.)

GOVIND BULWANT LAGHATE v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an application presented on behalf of the accused to transfer the case to the High Court.

The case was first instituted in the Court of Mr. P. J. Mead, District Magistrate of Ahmednagar, by a complaint lodged on the 19th February 1915 by Inspector Girdharsing Maniram of the Criminal Investigation Department. Afterwards on the 17th May 1915 Government passed an order under section 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code directing Mr J. H. Garrett to hear the case.

The appellant was a Subordinate Judge of the First Class with Appellate Powers at Ahmednagar from October 1913 up to February 1915 when he was suspended for receiving bribes.

He was tried and convicted under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code for receiving bribes on three occasions and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 on each count.

Mr. Chitale contended that the Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar in his Order of Reference in paragraph 4 had observed "that all the parties agreed to the transfer and asked that under clause I (iii) of section 526, Criminal Procedure Code, the High Court should be asked to transfer the appeals to itself for disposal and these grounds appeared proper." The Special Public Prosecutor was asked to present his objection and he has raised no objection for such transfer. The prayer therefore was that the High Court should hear the appeals.

Mr. Justice Hayward: I suppose the fact that the Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar can't try the appeals is undisputed.

Mr. Chitale: Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Hayward: Then the only question is where should they be heard?

Mr. Chitale: Yes, my Lord. Our reasons are that there are difficult questions of law to be decided. There is a conflict of opinion amongst the High Courts with regard to these questions.

Mr. Justice Hayward: Is not a Sessions Court competent to decide these questions?

Mr. Chitale: I cannot say that; but having regard to section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code there should be a transfer to this Court.

Mr. Justice Hayward: You say there is a question of unusual nature?

A WITHDRAWAL.

Mr. Chitale: There has been a withdrawal of the case against Narayandas by the Special Prosecutor. That withdrawal is unjustifiable. He had no authority to withdraw the case. After withdrawal he was discharged and taken out of the case. He was a witness against us. The Magistrate has expressed his opinion in his judgment about this withdrawal.

Mr. Justice Hayward: What would be the effect?

Mr. Chitale: If the withdrawal is held to be illegal, Narayandas cannot be administered on oath and the whole case falls. On the 19th February 1915, 15 complaints were filed out of 4 complaints were sanctioned by the Government. On the 15th May 1915, the Government appointed Mr. Davar and Mr. Koyaji to conduct the prosecution. The case of conspiracy was launched on the 17th June 1915 as a result of conference between the Special Public Prosecutor and the Police. This phase of the case has never gone before the Government. This case was filed before Mr. Mead, the District Magistrate, who could not take cognisance of the case. Mr. Davar was not appointed to prosecute this case and so he had no authority to withdraw the case against Narayandas. The Magistrate says that this is an irregularity but, in fact it is an illegality, and if that is held, so there would be no evidence against Mr. Laghate.

Mr. Chitale further stated that the entries which were alleged to fasten criminal liability on Mr. Laghate were wanting in strict legal proof. The entries in themselves did not show anything of incriminating character unless Narayandas was allowed to add something to them in his evidence.

Mr. Justice Shah: You say these are questions of unusual nature?

THE DISCHARGE OF NARAYANDAS.

Mr. Chitale: Yes, my Lord. Further there is the splitting up of charges and separate trials though the jurisdiction conferred under section 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code on Mr. Garrett was specific. It is only after the 17th June last that Narayandas began to think that he had committed forgery, fabrications, etc. He then came to Nagar and was taken to the District Magistrate by a C. I. D. Inspector. The District Magistrate in his letter (exhibit 89) to the Special Prosecutor said that one case against Narayandas should be withdrawn and the second one should not be withdrawn until he confessed fully. This sort of discharge is not in the ends of justice and the evidence of Narayandas ought to be treated very cautiously.

Mr. Justice Shah: Has it got anything to do with the transfer?

Mr. Chitale: I do not say so. I only submit that it is a question of unusual nature.

Mr. Kelkar for the second accused said that he did not wish to add further.

Mr. H. C. Koyaji contended that the case was fully tried by the Magistrate and was no doubt of an unusual character.

Mr. Justice Shah: What do you say as regards the transfer?

Mr. Koyaji: So far as my instructions go, the Government has no objection if these appeals are heard by your Lordships without any inconvenience. But very often questions of this nature are decided by the Sessions Court.

Mr. Justice Shah: This case is ultimately going to come to this Court. Do you think it should be heard by any other Court before it comes here?

Mr. Koyaji: I was going to submit that therefore the case should be heard here.

Mr. Justice Hayward: It will save two hearings. In such a case the Government has power to authorize a trial court but not a Court of Appeal.

Mr. Koyaji: Section 197 is analogous to section 195, Criminal Procedure Code, and removes a bar to certain prosecutions. Your Lordships may accept the wishes of the parties and of the Government.

APPEALS TO BE HEARD BY THE HIGH COURT.

Mr. Justice Shah in delivering judgment said that it was quite clear in the present case that the Court of Sessions, which was the Court of Appeal, could not hear those appeals; and therefore they must be transferred to any other Court of Sessions or to the High Court. Both the accused and the Crown desired that it would tend to general convenience of the parties if the appeals were heard by the High Court. Having regard to the nature of the case against the accused it seemed to his Lordship that the most convenient course to follow was to direct the transfer of the appeals to the High Court and accordingly the appeals should be transferred.

QUESTIONS OF LAW.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Hayward in concurring with the above order in a separate judgment observed that these were three applications to transfer the three appeals from the Sessions Court of Ahmednagar to the High Court. It was urged in support of the applications that the appeals involved unusual questions and that the order of transfer sought would tend to the general convenience of the parties within clause (d) and was expedient to the ends of justice under clause (e) of section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The learned pleader for the applicant had urged that there were questions of law of unusual difficulty. Their Lordships had heard that the question raised were questions of law which were raised in ordinary appeals in the Sessions Court. It had been suggested with regard to the general convenience of the parties that the granting of the application would save subsequent hearing by this Court. That would not be a special ground within the meaning of the clause because it might be advanced in case of every appeal. It appeared that the Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar was concerned in the original inquiries which led to the prosecution, so it was right in his Lordship's opinion to exercise their discretion and transfer the case. Ordinarily the transfer would go to another Sessions Court and that would have been a proper order had not the learned counsel for the Crown made a request that this Court should hear the case. It appeared to his Lordship in consideration of the facts that those were prosecutions under section 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code and in view of the probabilities that the case would come before them in revision they were justified in taking into consideration the request of the counsel for the Crown and transfer the cases to the High Court.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL GRANTED.

As the appeals were transferred Mr. Chitale made an application for bail. He said that Mr. Laghate was 53 years of age and was till lately a First Class Sub-Judge at Ahmednagar and was practically on the eve of retirement. He had not been able to put up funds and to instruct counsel. He wished to instruct a counsel at the time of the hearing of the appeal. The offences were bailable and the appellant was on bail all throughout. He had faced the trial and the ends of justice would not be defeated if he were enlarged on bail. The record of the case was a heavy one and in ordinary course the appeals would not be ready for six weeks or one month.

Mr. H. C. Koyaji contended that the offences were of a serious nature and the Magistrate below had in a clear judgment found the appellant guilty. If the appellant's only ground for bail was that he would not be able to defend himself adequately unless he were released on bail, then he left the matter to their Lordships.

Mr. Justice Hayward: Is the case of such a nature that he should be present?

Mr. Chitale: There are account matters.

Mr. Justice Hayward: Has he got personal knowledge?

Mr. Koyaji: Those are not his accounts.

Mr. Justice Shah: If the Court is inclined to admit him to bail, have you got anything to say as to the amount?

Mr. Koyaji: A bail of Rs. 5,000 and two sureties of the same amount would do.

Mr. Justice Shah in granting bail observed that his Lordship wanted to make it quite clear that the only ground possible on which bail could be allowed was that his presence would be useful in making his defence at the hearing of appeals. Except on that ground it would not be desirable to grant bail. His Lordship therefore ordered that the appellant may be released on bail on furnishing two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each and a personal recognisance of Rs. 5,000.

Mr. Justice Hayward added that it was their Lordship's discretion to grant bail, but that discretion was to be exercised on judicial principles. In exercising that discretion in England, the nature and seriousness of the offence, the nature of the plea, characters of the defence and of the accused were taken into consideration. His Lordship referred to Halsbury's Laws of England, vol. IX, p. 641. But those principles applied to undertrial prisoners. But there was a material difference between an undertrial and a convicted prisoner. After conviction there remained no presumption about the innocence of the accused. Having regard to the circumstances of the case no cause was shown here and the only ground was whether it would not be in the interest of the appellant to allow him on bail to prosecute his appeals. After some hesitation it seemed to him that it would be best to allow him that privelege.

As there were three different appeals the appellant was ordered to furnish separate securities for each appeal.

Mr. Kelkar's client, accused No. 2, was not released on bail as there was no special ground as was in the former case.

Mr. G. K. Chitale appeared for the appellant Mr. Laghate.

Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for Narayandas.

Mr. H. C. Koyaji with the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SEQUEL TO BOMBAY BANKING CO'S. LIQUIDATION.

TEXAS COMPANY'S SUIT DISMISSED.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

THE TEXAS COMPANY v. THE BOMBAY BANKING CO., LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION) AND ANOTHER.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff company against the defendants claiming Rs. 65,000 from them paid in under six different cheques by P. G. Vaidya alleging that the said moneys were never the moneys of Vaidya at all but their own moneys held in trust for them by Vaidya and paid into the defendant Bank with the full knowledge of the Bank and that upon that ground the defendant Bank being privy to the fraud and having applied it to its own uses is now liable to refund the said moneys to the plaintiffs.

Mr. D. B. Binning with Mr. T. J. Strangman appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. V. F. Taraporevala appeared for the defendants.

The facts appear in his Lordship's judgment, extracts from which are given below:—

THE JUDGMENT.

An agreement in the case was entered into between the plaintiff Company and Prabhakar Govind Vaidya in October 1911 constituting the said P. G. Vaidya the sole agent for the plaintiff company over certain areas specified in the agreement. In 1912 P. G. Vaidya sublet agencies to 14 persons over the said specified areas. The form of the contract of the sub-agency employed in these cases will be found as Ex. A 3 in the case. It is clear that Vaidya did practically no work himself in the matter, and in the spring of 1912 he went on a voyage to England and America. The defendant in this suit is the Bombay Banking Corporation of which P. G. Vaidya was the secretary, manager and agent. He took as his partner one Kothavle, and at all times material to this litigation **Kothavle and Vaidya were the** sole partners in the firm of V. N. Apte and Co., who were the secretaries treasurers and agents of the defendant Banking Corporation. From about the 6th to 11th Oct. 1912 there was a very serious run on the defendant Bank. This, however, was staved off at the time, and on the return of Vaidya on the 18th October 1912, the position of the defendant company was that in all it had about Rs. 2,000 cash available and pressing demands to meet daily very much exceeding its capacity. Vaidya was met on his return by Kothavle and Manerikar, who managed his business in Calcutta as the sole agent of the plaintiff company. It is clear that the position of the defendant Banking Corporation was explained to him and he was asked whether he had any money available to assist in tiding over its immediate difficulties. He accordingly provided it with the sum of Rs. 65,000 in all by cheques drawn between 18th October 1912 and 27th February 1913. It is to be noted that Rs. 27,000 out of the money thus supplied by Vaidya to the defendant Banking Corporation was raised upon two Calcutta Port Trust Bonds valued at Rs. 1,000 each. These appear to have been deposited with the Bombay Branch of the Specie Bank. The other moneys were drawn from the Calcutta Branch of the Eastern Bank. Vaidya in his evidence says that all these moneys were moneys which he had obtained as agent of the plaintiff company or in carrying on business as such agent. The defendant Banking Corporation continued its business until October 1913 when it finally went down in the commercial crisis of that period. It was obliged to put up its shutters. Its cash assets were less than Rs. 200, and the evidence of Kothavle given very roughly is that between the date when the last cheque with which we are concerned in this suit was cashed and paid in and the date of the crash the defendant Bank must have paid some 4 or 5 lakhs of rupees. It is thus perfectly clear that whatever money Vaidya may have paid into the Bank between the 18th October 1912 and the 27th February 1913 merely as money had long since been paid away and disappeared. I should have mentioned that on the 18th October 1912 Vaidya, who was himself a director of the Bank and one of the two partners in the firm of V. N. Apte and Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Managing Agents was indebted to the Bank on five accounts to the extent of about 3 lakhs. It appears that he kept five accounts with the Bank, the principal of which is his personal account. Besides this there are accounts of P. G. Vaidya (Sangli), P. G. Vaidya and Govind K. Gokhale & Co., P. G. Vaidya (Belgaum) and Vaidya Texas. This last account was only opened on the 14th October 1912 when Vaidya himself was away by transferring Rs. 23,000 from his personal account to the credit of this account. It is pretty clear that this was an entirely bogus account. What the object of opening it was has not been very clear. Perhaps I should also mention that out of Rs. 65,000 produced by the six cheques Rs. 8,000 was paid in to the Vaidya-Texas Account. Thus what was actually paid in to Vaidya's personal account was the sum of Rs. 52,000. This is the very brief summary of the facts material to be borne in mind before the contentions of the parties can be understood.

The plaintiffs now sue the defendant Co. in liquidation for Rs. 65,000 paid in under these six cheques by Vaidya, alleging that the said moneys were never the moneys of Vaidya at all but their own moneys held in trust for them by Vaidya and paid into the defendant bank with the full knowledge of the Bank, and that upon that ground the defendant bank being privy to the fraud and having applied it to its own uses is now liable to refund the same monies to the plaintiffs.

His Lordship then discussed the evidence. In his Lordship's opinion the case did not fall under section 194 of the Contract Act What appeared to his Lordship on the evidence before him to be proved beyond all doubt was that Vaidya could not possibly have had Rs. 65,000 or anything like that sum in his hands in October 1912 and as he was unable to hold that the deposit which he had received from his sub-contractors were in any real sense plaintiffs' moneys at all, it followed that the moneys he paid into the defendant Bank under those six cheques were not moneys which he was holding in trust for the plaintiffs and could not therefore be definitely earmarked as such. His Lordship thought that the plaintiffs' case would necessarily fall upon another and more technical ground even assuming that the whole of Rs. 65,000 had been plaintiffs' money and Vaidya was holding it in trust for them, it would be necessary before the Bank could be made answerable to the plaintiff company, to show that the moneys had been paid into the Bank definitely earmarked as trust moneys and as such capable of ascertainment now out of the remaining funds of the Bank with the knowledge of the Bank at the time the payment was accepted.

His Lordship, therefore, dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 5TH OF OCTOBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and final Disposal.

18-15 923-14.—Patell & Ez. Meghji Vallabhdas v. Messrs J A Begbie & Co, a firm, Little & Co. Part heard.

19-15 506.11.—Dastur & Co, Bai Bhikhubai, widow, v. Balubhai Kahandas & anr, Motichand & D.

29-15 133-14.—Unwalla P & P, The South India & Mysore Mafg Co. Ltd, & anr, v. Hooseinbhai Ahmedbhai & ors, Ard H D & Co.

30-15 In Re Indian Arbitration Act 9 of 1899 and in Re Ginning Pool at Sheagaon, —Little & Co, Hardatrai Rampratab v. The New Mofussil Co, Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

31.15 In Re Indian Arbitration Act 9 of 1899 and in Re Pressing Pool at Sheagaon.—Little & Co, Hardatrai Rampratab, v. The New Mofussil Co, Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

35-15 859-13.—Shroff D & D, Fatmabai, widow, v. The Advocate-General of Bombay & ors, Mulla & M, Ard H D & Co, Payne & Co, Mulubhai J & M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

400-14.—Captain & V, Mahomed Roshan Bari & ors, Abdul Mahomed Abdulla Muktaboy, Ard H D & Co, Part heard.

138-15.—Unwalla P & P, Kandaji Jacoo v. Gulab Balaram & ors, Ragh N & Co, Kh L & M, Bhai K & G, Little & Co.

1268-14.—Patell & Ez, Eleji Umersey, a firm, v. W & A Graham, a firm, Craigie B & C.

S C Ct 642-23013-14.—Craigie B & C, Sir John Hatt Noble Graham, & ors, v. Vallabhdas Shivji & ors, Patell & Ez.

427-13.—Patell & Ez, Bai Hooseinbai, widow, & ors, v. Abdul . Kayune Abdul Hoosein & anr, Mans H M & Co.

1145-14.—Ardesir H D & Co, Gangabai, widow, v. Moolji Chagpal, Madhowji K & Ch.

412-15.—Surajmal & Co, Motichand Rupchand & ors, v. Multani Tolaram Nebandas & anr, Malvi H M & R.

193-15.—Manecklal & Co., Gangubai, widow, v. Vithal Manohar Chawan, & ors, Mehta D & L, Rustomji & G, Manecklal & Co.

802-15—Payne and Co, Monghibai widow and anr v. Madhowji Laljibhai and ors, Captain and Vaidya.

858-14.—Mans H M & Co, Mariambibi, widow, v. Ashabai, widow, & ors, Captain & V, F P Pavri, Tyabji D & Co.

173-14.—Jehangir M & Somji, Lakhman Moghaji Nakwa v. Esmail Haji Cassam, Payne & Co.

206-14.—Mehta D & Lalji, Sarabai, widow, v. Ahmed Haji Kadardina, & ors, Mulla & M, Jeh M & Somji, Little & Co.

78-15.—D J Mastri, Vemuchand Nihalchand v. Chimabai & anr, Jehangir M & S.

440-15.—Madlik & Chh, Kanji Ludha, a firm, v. Pandurang Yeshwant Veti & ors, Sub & G, Kh L & M.

1240-14.—In person, Dharsey Bhimji, a firm, v. Nanchand Keshowji, Motichand & D.

244-15.—Patell & Ez, Pratabchand Gulabchand v. Soni Purshotamdas Malji & anr, Edg G W & Co.

513-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Gulabrai Moogtarai & anr, v. Bibi Shah Zadha Hajia, Rustomji & Gir.

746-14.—Jud & S, Rajaram Appaji v. Esmail Haji Cassam, Wadia G & Co.

1125-14.—Ard H D & Co, R D Sethna v. Waghji Veera & ors, Deph F D.

220-15.—Jeh G & B, N Fatehalli & Co, a firm, Jilmal Kisonchand, a firm, Shroff D & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

522.15.—Daphtary F & D, Messrs Sykes and Patkar, a firm, v. Rehmat Unnissa Begum, widow, & ors, Merwanji K & Co.

564-15.—Crawford B & Co, The Mitsen Bussan Kaisha Ltd, v. Mohinlal Chaganlal.

644-15.—Jamsetji R & D, Pokhurmull Murlidhar, a firm, v. Kanayalal Anupsing, a firm, Little & Co.

670-15.—Manecklal & Co, Nandeo Balwant Guda & anr, v. Datoo Maruti, In person.

900.15.—Vachha & Co, Wadhoo v. Partapchand Valaji & anr, Unwalla P & P.

911-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, The Currimbhoy Ginning & Pressing Co, Ltd, v. Hariram Damji & ors.

913-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, The Currimbhoy Ginning & Pressing Co, Ltd, v. Tricumdas Lalji & ors.

914-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, The Currimbhoy Ginning & Pressing Co, Ltd, v. Hunsraj Shivji, & ors.

955-15.—Matu J & M, Motilal Tribhowandas Settawalla, v. Ballabhdas Gopaldas, Tyabji D. & Co.

989.15.—Captain & V, Prier de Soane & Co, a firm, v. Jethmal Shrikisson, a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

1002-15.—Captain & V, Prier de Soane & Co, a firm, Purmanand Itchalal & ors v. Jam R & D, Soonderdas & Co Pandea & Co.

1018-15.—Vachha & Co, Messrs Vardhaji Motaji & Co, a firm, v. Babu Bhau Rokade & anr.

1027-15.—Little & Co, Weld & Company, a firm, v. Bhuramal Shivshankar.

1029.15.—Wadia & Co, B Campbell & Co, a firm, v. Narmadashankar Hurjiwan, Purnanand & Co. Hiralal & Co, Edg G W & Co.

1036-15.—Jehangir M & S, Khimchand Harakchand v. Parikh Somabhai Raichand.

1079-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Darasha Sorabji Gaina v. Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash & ors, Merwanji K & Co.

1082-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Abdul Latif Mahomed Hoosein Chorgay v. Sha Takersey Kanji & Co, a firm, Wadia G & Co.

1083.15.—Mulji & Th, Esmail Allarakhea v. Dattatrya R Gandhi, Amin & Desai.

1084-15.—G H Dalal Micheal Francis Baptista v. The Steel Equipment Co, a firm, Wadia G & Co.

1085-15.—Bhai K & G, Chaturbhuj Shivji, a firm, v. Gopalji Soonderji.

1086-15.—Mirza M & M, Messrs Parmanand Premji & Co, a firm, v. Khatri Odhavji Dhanjibhoy.

Undefended New Long Cause.

800-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Balkissandas Fatehlal, a firm, v. Rupram Shriram.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal

Long Causes.

195-14—Madhawji & Co Keshow Balwant Rajguru & ors v. Adaibhan Sobhaji & Co a & ors, v. Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, a firm & ors Khanderao L & M Sabnis and G Edgelow G W & Co.

1501-14.—Subnis & G, Popatlal Mulchand v. Dadiba, Pathari & ors, Jehangir M & S.

Short Cause.

932-15.—Patell & Ezekiel, Bhaagwandas Dayaram v. Ramrao Harischandra Mantri, Daphtary F & D.

Commercial Cause.

732-15.—Patell and Ez, Messrs Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed, a firm, v. Adomji Jafferji & Co, a firm, Motichand & D.

Long Causes.

686-15.—Ardesir H D & Co, Dadabhoy Cawasji Jessawalla v. Dr. Pirojshaw Dinshaji Motiwalla, Jehangir M & Somji.

360-11.—Jehangir M & S Chimabai Widow, v. Dhulla Kuppa and ors Daphtary F and D Matubhai J & M.

223-14—Daphtary F and D Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v. Thacker Mouji Liladhar & Co a firm Bhimji & Co.

O S 328.15.—Payne & Co, Madhowlal Govindram and anr, v. Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors, Payne and Co, Edgelow G W & Co.

1217-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v. Krishna Subramany Aiyyar & ors Edgelow G W & Co In person.

413-14—Smetham B & Co Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr Captain and V Rustomji and G.

12-15—Little and Co John Sanders Slater v. Daphtary Fareira & Diwan a firm Merwanji K & Co.

S C C T 782-26191-14—Jehangir M & S Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and ors v. Bai Samratbai Widow Khanderao L & M.

145-15—Khanderao L & M Bai Samratbai Widow v. Kaikhusroo Behramji Mehta and ors Jehangir M & S.

1137-14—Merwanji K & Co Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v. The Deccan Bank Ltd and anr Kanga and S.

382-15—Captain & Vaidya B N Lang v. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Little & Co.

346-15—Mehta D & Lalji Sha Koopaji Dallaji & Co a firm v. Thakker Lukhundas Pragji Mulji & Tha.

363-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Ranchoddas Vallabhai v. Choonilal Jivandas & ors, Payne & Co, Little & Co.

430-14.—Matubhai J & M, The Bombay Banking Co, Ltd, in Liquidation, v. Narhar Wasudev Raddi & anr, Shroff D & D, Maneck & Co.

809-14.—Matubhai J & M, Rangildas Harlal v. Jugmohandas Dulabhdas, Nadersha & D.

337-14.—Nadirsha & D, Haji Goolam Hoosein Haji Moosa, v. Haji Ebrahim Tyeb & ors, Ragh N & Co, Maneck & Co.

1427-14.—Matubhai J & M, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd, v. Vithaldas Manji, N. C Dalal.

559-15.—Kanga & Sayani, Vussonji Doongersey v. Ebji Oomersey & anr, C. P. D'Cunha, Nadir & M.

628-15.—Dubash & Co, Shah Kerichnaji Shivaji & Co, a firm, v. Jagjiwan Raisey Raja, Shroff D & D.

575-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & anr, v. Jaygopaldas Ganshadas, Dastur & Co.

577-15.—D J Mantri Pandurang Vinayack Gore & anr, v. Balkrishan Vinayak Khanolkar, Khand L & M.

578-15.—Madh K & Ch, Morarji Vussonji Munji & ors, v. Rahimbhai Ramji Dhanjishaw & B.

424-15.—Patell & Eze, Dawood Mahomed Deshmukh, v. Karimbhai Lalbhai Smetham B & Co.

512-15.—Madh K & Ch, Bachebai, widow v. Tricumdas Herji & ors, Mulla & Mulla.

583-15.—Rustomji & Gir, Jerbai, widow, v. The Oriental Government Security Life Insurance Co. Ld, Ardeshir H D & Co.

779-14.—Mehta D & Lalji, Laxmibai, widow, v. Pariatibai, widow & anr, Ragh N & Co, Jeh S M & H.

1070-15.—Nadirsha & S, Dewobai v. Keshowrao Kaghooji Loat, Smith B & Co.

Before the Prothonotary in his office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

P P No. 24-15 Suit No. 342-15.—In person, Ebrahim Haji Junus Haji Tyab v. Hajubai, widow, & ors, Payne & Co.

P P No. 25.15 Suit No. 1021-15.—In person Florence Iinges Cabral v. Agustine Rozaris Sequera, Dubash & Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A COMPOUNDER'S LAPSE.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Sub-Inspector Ahmeda charged one Dominic Fernandez, a Goanese compounder in the Government Medical Stores with committing theft of Potash Iodide valued at Rs. 23.

The facts of the case are that the accused was employed in the Government Medical Stores at Bellasis Road. On the morning of the 31st August last the Manager of the Stores saw the accused opening a jar and taking out some stuff. He asked the accused what it was found that he had taken out 3lbs. of Potash Iodide of the value of Rs. 23. The accused admitted the offence and in extenuation of it said that he felt pain in the back and was advised by a friend to take Potash Iodide. He wanted to take only very little, but a large quantity came out.

The Magistrate in sentencing the accused observed that he did not believe the defence version. The accused had put in 12 years' service which he would now lose. The Court sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

KRISHNAGAR DACOITY.

EIGHT ARRESTS AND RECOVERY OF LARGE BOOTY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

A telegram received from Krishnagar, where the daring dacoity was recently committed, states that altogether eight arrests have been made, with a large quantity of booty which includes two six-chambered revolvers of Birmingham make, several gold mohors of Queen Victoria, date 1862, and several thousands in currency notes. The police and a large executive staff are actively busy on the spot and a complete network of detectives has been spread over the adjoining districts to watch the movements of suspected people.

Nothing is known in Calcutta of the reported killing of nine villagers at Katwa and of the wounding of twenty others.

THREE MORE ARRESTS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

Three young men alleged to have been connected with the recent dacoity at Krishnagar were arrested yesterday morning in a jungle near the Barisa-Krishnagar Road with a railway map. A map of the Nadia district and a sum of Rs. 50, are said to have been found in their possession. The names, which have so far been ascertained of these arrested men are said to be Satyendra Nath Sen Gupta, Bejoy Ranjan Mitra and the name of the third man is not yet known.

STRIPPED CITY.

RIGA PREPARED FOR ANY EVENTUALITY.

Riga is prepared for anything that may happen. Mr. Stanley Washburn, special correspondent of "The Times," believes that it cannot be captured by a frontal attack, but may be abandoned if the German flanking movement is successful. He writes:—

If the Germans ultimately enter Riga they will find it even an emptier shell than Warsaw with the kernel long since removed elsewhere. A more complete stripping of the city of enemy comforts and requirements cannot be imagined, and metals available for the manufacture of munitions, all tools, machinery, and technical supplies have been removed.

Even the inscription plates on the statues in the parks have been taken away, leaving everywhere barren pedestals to emphasise, in the possible event of a German entry, the emptiness of the prize. The huge bells of the cathedral have been removed through a great hole in the bell tower specially made for the purpose.

I understand that all this has been done in an orderly and efficient manner, many manufacturing plants being dismantled with sufficient leisureliness to enable the machinery to be re-erected in other parts of Russia, whither many establishments have already removed, taking with them thousands of the families of labourers and artisans.

General stores remain open, but special establishments such as those for the supply of tools, machinery, electrical equipment, and motor-car supplies are closed and their fronts boarded up.

All the transient population have gone and permits are necessary to reach here at all. The hotels are practically deserted, and, as during the last days in Warsaw, I sat last night almost alone in a large dining-room listening to a band playing conscientiously to scores of deserted tables and a corps of waiters without guests to serve.

Mr. Washburn adds that petrol was as scarce as gold in a financial panic.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 37,90,391-3-2, Ranjitsingh Surapsingh, Chieftain of Kathi, 1,025-0-0; Officers of the P W. D. Kathi, Rs. 1,025-0-0; Officers of the P W. D., Bombay, for September, 1915, Rs. 780-8-0; Subscriptions from Mahikantha, Rs. 145-8-0; 2nd Instalment from Dr. G. G. Watwe, Rs. 50-0-0; Lady Scott, Rs. 30-0-0; C. S. Wilson, Esq., Rs. 15-0-0; G. V. Madurkar, Esq., Rs. 15-0-0; Sums below Rs. 10, Rs. 2-3-0; Total Rs. 37,92,453-14-2

GARLIC AS ANTISEPTIC.

Reports that French doctors are advocating the use of garlic as an antiseptic are a reminder that the potent root was formerly regarded as the most effectual specific against plague. In the Middle Ages it was so much in demand in London, on this account, that the City had a special mart for the sale of garlic, and its associations survive in the names Garlick Hill and Garlickhithe.

AF...

WORKMEN'S ... IMPRE...

According to a British ... communiqué by arrangemen... Office and the Ministry of M... been decided to send a series o... the Front, representing workmen ... in the various munition areas. ... parties, each consisting of seven repres... tive workmen, have been arranged for, ... one Labour member of the Parliamentary ... Munitions Committee has been attached to ... each party.

The visits will cover an inclusive period of four days, starting on Friday each week, the object being to show to the workmen engaged in munition production the imperative necessity of increasing and accelerating the manufacture of munitions of war.

The first party consisted of Messrs. Arthur Henderson (chairman), J. T. Brownlie, John Hill, Frank Smith, William Mosses (secretary of the National Advisory Committee) and Messrs. George H. Roberts, Goldstone (Munitions Parliamentary Committee). The party proceeded to General Headquarters on August 27 and were met by an officer who had been detailed to accompany each delegation.

On the following day the party visited one portion of the front and on Sunday a visit was paid to a district which has probably been the scene of the most incessant fighting of the war and where our advanced forces are faced by the enemy on three fronts. In both instances every facility compatible with safety was afforded the party for the thorough inspection of the position.

AN INSTRUCTIVE VISIT.

Reserve, communication and fire trenches were visited and the committee wish to place on record their appreciation of the invariable courtesy and consideration shown to them by the various officers with whom they came into contact, who did all that was possible to make their visit as pleasant and instructive as the conditions pertaining to agreat war would permit.

Behind the firing line, we visited an open-air rest hospital, where the men are given a fortnight's treatment. There are about 1,200 patients in the hospital and a very high percentage have been able to return to the colours after their course of treatment. The hospital is splendidly organised and has formed a model on which similar institutions have been founded from time to time.

LESSON OF THE SHELLS.

But it was from our conversations with the soldiers in the firing line that we learned most about the realities of war, and we were impressed by the need for an overwhelming supply of munitions. A vast preponderance of projectiles is required to enable us to shorten the war.

The party at one point witnessed a military operation small in itself but of the greatest consequence to our position as the safety of a line of trenches depended on its success. Thanks to the careful calculation of the commanding officer and the excellent supply of ammunition the operation was successful, but as we watched the shells bursting nearer and nearer to their mark we realised what an unlimited supply of projectiles would mean to the men who depend upon them for their lives.

The arrangements which are necessary to deal with masses of men are of little moment if the individual does not feel any personal responsibility. It was to drive this question of direct personal responsibility home to munition workers that this series of delegations, composed chiefly of workmen directly engaged in munition manufacture, has been undertaken.

The delegation visited Ypres, once a large and prosperous city, which has been shelled out of all recognition not from any military necessity but from sheer wantonness. Will it need the sight of desecrated homes and violated womanhood to convince the workman in Britain that he has to put forth every effort if this country is to be saved from the fate which has befallen Belgium and Northern France, or, what would be infinitely worse, from being compelled by the selfishness and indifference of its own citizens to conclude a degrading and disastrous peace?

Our chief anxiety is for our fellow-workman in the trenches. He has to endure hardships and privations to preserve our homes and liberties. It is not too much to appeal to those who work in peace and comfort through his sacrifice that their chief concern must be to give him every possible chance to shorten this awful conflict, to assist him in preserving his own life, and to free Europe from the evil of Teutonic domination.

We believe that the vast majority of the industrial community are doing their duty, and we appeal to them to continue to work strenuously and unremittingly as relations of their fellow-workmen fighting in the trenches in France and Belgium.

If we work unitedly to one end victory is certain and will come speedily. If our gallant fellows at the front are to be hampered owing to any slackness in the workshop disaster will be the inevitable result.

We have brought the needs of your fellow-workmen at the front before you. We have indicated the confidence with which they look to you to do your part in this great world tragedy, and we expect and believe you will not fail them.

...RED ARMY.

...OCITIES IN FRANCE.

...OFESSOR J. H. MORGAN.

...missioner with the British Expeditionary Force.)

... year I was com- ...ecretary of State for ...ndertake the investiga- ...o the alleged breaches of ... by the German troops, ... England being separately ... others. The results of my ...on were communicated to the ...ffice, in the form of confidential ... and of depositions, diaries, pro- ...tions, and other *pieces justificatives*, ... were in turn submitted to the Com- ...ittee appointed by the Prime Minister ...nd presided over by Lord Bryce. The Committee made liberal use of this material but, owing to the exigencies of space and the necessity of selection, some of it remains unpublished, and I now propose to place it and the conclusions I draw from it before the public. Some part of it, and that part the most important—namely, that which establishes proofs of a deliberate policy of atrocity by responsible German officers—came into my hands too late for use by the Committee. Moreover, the Committee felt that their first duty was to Belgium, and consequently the portion of the inquiry which related to France, and in particular to outrages upon British soldiers in France, occupies a comparatively small place in their publications. In this article I therefore confine myself to the latter branch of the inquiry, and the reader will understand that, except where otherwise stated, the documents here set out are now published for the first time.

My investigations extended over a period of four or five months. The first six weeks were spent in visiting the base hospitals and convalescent camps at Boulogne and Rouen, and the hospitals at Paris; during the remaining three months I was attached to the General Headquarters Staff of the British Expeditionary Force. In the course of my inquiries in the hospitals and camps I orally interrogated some two or three thousand officers and soldiers, representing almost every regiment in the British armies, and all of whom had recently been engaged on active service in the field. The whole of these inquiries were conducted by me personally, but my inquiries at headquarters were of a much more systematic character. There, owing to the courtesy of Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Murray, the late Chief of the General Staff, I had the assistance of the various services—in particular the Adjutant-General, the Provost-Marshal, the Director of Military Intelligence, the Director of Medical Services and their respective staffs—and also of the civil authorities, within the area at present occupied by the British armies, such as the sous-prefets, the procureurs de la République, the commissaires de police, and the mairies of the communes. In this way I was enabled not only to obtain corroboration of the statements taken down in the base hospitals in the earlier stages of my inquiry, but also to make a close local study of the behaviour of the German troops towards the civil population during their occupation of the districts recently evacuated by them. In pursuance of this latter inquiry I visited every town and commune of any importance now in our occupation and lately occupied by the Germans, including places within a few hundred yards of the German lines. As regards the conduct of the German troops in the earlier stages of the campaign and in other parts of France, I confined my inquiries to incidents which actually came under the observation of our own troops during or after the battles of Mons, the Marne, and the Aisne, and did not extend them to include the testimony of the French civil authorities, as I did not consider it part of my duty to attempt to do what was already being done by the Commission of Inquiry instituted by the President of the Council. But I freely availed myself of opportunities of corroboration of English evidence from French sources where such sources were readily accessible, and, by the courtesy of the French Ministry of War, who placed a Staff officer and a military car at my disposal, I was enabled to go over the ground to the north-east of Paris covered by our troops in their advance to the Aisne and to obtain confirmation of many incidents already related to me by British officers and soldiers. It was also my privilege frequently to meet M. Mollard, of the French Commission, and to examine for myself the depositions on oath and *pieces justificatives* on which the first Reports of the Commission are based, and which are as yet unpublished. In these different ways I have been enabled to obtain an extensive view of the whole field of inquiry and to arrive at certain general conclusions which may be of some value.

METHODS OF INQUIRY.

My method of inquiry was twofold—I availed myself of both oral evidence and written evidence. As regards the former, the evidence taken at the base hospitals was wholly of this character. The method which I adopted in taking it was as follows:

I made it a rule to explain to the soldier or officer at the outset that the inquiry was an official one, and that he must be prepared to put his name to any testimony he might elect to give.

I allowed the soldier to tell his story in his own way and in his own words, but after or in the course of the recital I always cross-examined him as to details, inquiring in particular (1) whether he directly witnessed the event himself; (2) what was the date and place of the occurrence—to establish these I have frequently gone over the operations with the witness with the aid of a military map and a diary of the campaign; (3) whether, in the case of hearsay evidence, he heard the story direct from the subject of it, and, in particular, whether he was versed in the language employed; (4) whether he could give me the name of any person or persons with him, particularly officers, who also witnessed the event or heard the story.

After such cross-examination I then took down the narrative, if satisfied that it possessed any value, read it over to the soldier, and then obtained his signature. This, however, was often only the first stage, as I have not infrequently been able to obtain confirmation of the evidence so obtained by subsequent inquiries at General or Divisional Headquarters, either among members of the Staff or from company officers or from the civil authorities. For example, hearsay evidence of rape (and I always regarded such evidence as inconclusive of itself) tendered to me by soldiers at the base hospitals received very striking confirmation in the depositions of the victims on oath which had been taken by the civil authorities at Bailleul, Metteren, and elsewhere, and which were subsequently placed at my disposal. Personal inquiries made by me among the maires and cures of the communes where particular incidents were alleged to have occurred resulted in similar confirmation. So, too, the Indian witnesses whom I examined at the base hospital were at my request subsequently re-examined, when they had rejoined their units, by the Intelligence Officers attached to the Indian Corps, and with much the same results. Corroborative evidence as to a policy of discrimination practised by the German officers in favour of Indians was also obtained from the record of statements voluntarily by a German prisoner of the 112th Regiment and placed at my disposal by our Intelligence Officers.

The general impression left in my mind by these subsequent inquiries at headquarters as to the value of the statements made to me earlier by soldiers in hospital is that those statements were true. There is a tendency in some quarters to depreciate the value of the testimony of the British soldier, but the degree of its value depends a good deal on the capacity in which, and the person to whom, the soldier is addressing himself. In writing letters home or in talking to solicitous visitors the soldier is one person; in giving evidence in an official inquiry he is quite another. I have had opportunities when attending field courts-martial of seeing something of the way in which soldiers give evidence, and I see no reason to suppose that the soldier is any less reliable than the average civilian witness in a court of common law. Indeed, the moment I made it clear to the soldiers that my inquiry was an official one they became very cautious and deliberate in their statements, often correcting themselves or referring to their diaries (of which they usually take great care), or qualifying the narration with the statement 'I did not see it myself.' It need hardly be said that those observations as to the credibility of the soldiers apply no less to that of the officers. And it is worthy of remark that, apart from individual cases of corroboration of a soldier's evidence by that of an officer, the burden of the evidence in the case of each class is the same. Where officers do not testify to the same thing as the soldiers, they testify to similar things. The cumulative effect produced on my mind is that of uniform experience.

I have often found the statements so made subsequently corroborated; I have rarely, if ever, found them contradicted. I ascribe this result to my having applied rigid rules as to the reception of evidence in the first instance. I have always taken into account the peculiar receptivity of minds fatigued and overwrought by the strain of battle to the influences of 'suggestion,' whether in the form of newspapers or of oral gossip. It sometimes, but not often, happened that one could recognise the same story in a different investiture, although appearing at first sight to be a different occurrence. Or, again, it may happen that a story undergoes elaboration in the process of transmission until it looks worse than it originally was. So, too, a case of apparent outrage may admit of several explanations; it may happen, for example, in the case of a suspicious use of the white flag that the act of one party of Germans in raising it and of another party in taking advantage of it were conceivably independent of one another. Cases of the shelling of 'undefended' places, of churches, and of hospitals, I have always disregarded if our men or guns were or lately had been in the vicinity; and it may easily happen that a case of firing on stretcher-bearers or ambulance waggons is due to the impossibility of discrimination in the midst of a general engagement. Wherever any of these features appeared to be present I rejected the evidence—not always nor necessarily because I doubted its veracity, but because I had misgivings as to its value.

OUTRAGES UPON COMBATANTS IN THE FIELD.

Lord Bryce's Committee, with that scrupulous fairness which so honourably distinguishes their Report, have stated that:

"We have no evidence to show weather and in what cases orders proceeded from the officer in command to give no quarter, but there are some instances in which persons obviously desiring to surrender were nevertheless killed."

This is putting the case with extreme moderation, as the evidence at the disposal of the Committee showing, as it did, that such barbarities were frequently committed when the German troops were present in force, raised a considerable presumption that they were authorised by company and platoon commanders at least, if not in pursuance of brigade orders. But after the Committee had concluded its labours, and, unfortunately, too late for its consideration, I succeeded, as the result of a long and patient investigation, in obtaining evidence which establishes beyond reasonable doubt that the outrages upon combatants in the field were committed by the express orders of responsible officers such as brigade and company commanders. The nature of that evidence (which is here published for the first time) I will disclose in a moment. But before doing so I will present the conclusions I had previously arrived at by a process of induction from individual cases. It will then be seen how the deductive method of proof from the evidence of general orders confirms the presumption raised by the evidence of particular instances.

A German military writer of great authority predicted some years ago that the next war would be one of inconceivable violence. The prophecy appears only too true as regards the conduct of German troops in the field; it has rarely been distinguished by that chivalry which is supposed to characterise the freemasonry of arms. One of our most distinguished Staff officers remarked to me that the Germans have no sense of honour in the field, and the almost uniform testimony of our officers and men induces me to believe that the remark is only too true. Abuse of the white flag has been very frequent, especially in the earlier stages of the campaign on the Aisne, when our officers, not having been disillusioned by bitter experience, acted on the assumption that they had to deal with an honourable opponent. Again and again the white flag was put up, and when a company of ours advanced unsuspectingly and without supports to take prisoners, the Germans who had exhibited the token of surrender parted their ranks to make room for a murderous fire from machine-guns concealed behind them. Or, again, the flag was exhibited in order to give time for supports to come up. It not infrequently happened that our company officers, advancing unarmed to confer with the German company commander in such cases, were shot down as they approached. The Camerons, the West Yorks, the Coldstreams, the East Lancs, the Wiltshires, the South Wales Borderers, in particular, suffered heavily in these ways. In all these cases they were the victims of organised German units, i.e., companies or battalions, acting under the orders of responsible officers.

There can, moreover, be no doubt that the respect of the German troops for the Geneva Convention is but intermittent. Cases of deliberate firing on stretcher-bearers are, according to the universal testimony of our officers and men, of frequent occurrence. It is almost certain death to attempt to convey wounded men from the trenches over open ground except under cover of night. A much more serious offence, however is the deliberate killing of the wounded as they lie helpless and defenceless on the field of battle. This is so grave a charge that were it not substantiated by the considered statements of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, one would hesitate to believe it. But even after rejecting, as one is bound to do, cases which may be explained by accident, mistake, or the excitement of action, there remains a large residuum of cases which can only be explained by deliberate malice. No other explanation is possible when, as has not infrequently happened, men who have been wounded by rifle fire in an advance, and have had to be left during a retirement for reinforcements, are discovered, in our subsequent advance, with nine or ten bayonet wounds or with their heads beaten in by the butt-ends of rifles. Such cases could not have occurred, the enemy being present in force, without the knowledge of superior officers. Indeed, I have before me evidence which goes to show that German officers have themselves acted in similar fashion. Some of the cases reveal a leisurely barbarity which proves great deliberation; cases such as the discovery of bodies of despatch riders burnt with petrol or 'pegged out' with lances, or of soldiers with their faces stamped upon by the heel of a boot, or of a guardsman found with numerous bayonet wounds evidently inflicted as he was in the act of applying a field dressing to a bullet wound. There also seems no reason to doubt the independent statements of men of the Loyal North Lancs, whom I interrogated on different occasions, that the men of one of their companies were killed on the 20th of December after they had surrendered and laid down their arms. To what extent prisoners have been treated in this manner it is impossible to say—dead men tell no tales—but an exceptionally able Intelligence Officer at the headquarters of the Cavalry Corps informed me that it is believed that when British prisoners are taken in small parties they are put to death in cold blood. Certain it is that our men when captured are kicked, robbed of all they possess, threatened with death if they will not give information, and in some cases forced to dig trenches. The evidence I have taken from soldiers at the base hospitals on these points is borne out by evidence taken at the Front immediately after such occurrences by the Deputy Judge-Advocate General, an Assistant Provost-Marshall, and a captain in the Sherwood Foresters, and in the opinion of these officers the evidence which they took, and which they subsequently placed at my disposal, is reliable.

THE PROOFS OF POLICY.

The question as to how far these outrages are attributable to policy and superior orders becomes imperative. It was at first difficult to answer. For a long time I did not find, nor did I expect to find, any documentary orders to that effect. Such orders, if given at all, were much more likely to be verbal, for it is extremely improbable that the German authorities would be so unwise as to commit them to writing. But the outrages upon combatants were so numerous and so collective in character that I began to suspect policy at a very early stage in my investigations. My suspicions were heightened by the significant fact that exhaustive inquiries which I made among Indian native officers and men in the hospital ships in port at Boulogne, and at the base hospitals, seemed to indicate that experiences of outrage were as rare among the Indian troops as they were common among the British. The explanation was fairly obvious, inasmuch as many of these Indian witnesses who had fallen into German hands testified to me that the German officers seized the occasion to assure them that Germany was animated by the most friendly feeling towards them, and more than once dismissed them with an injunction not to fight against German troops and to bring over their comrades to the German side. For example, a sepoy in the 9th Bhopals testified to me as follows:

"I and three others were found wounded by the Germans. They bound up our wounds and invited us to join them, offering us money and land. I answered, 'I, who have eaten the King's salt, cannot do this thing and thus bring sorrow and shame upon my people.' The Germans took our chupattis, and offered us of their bread in return. I said, 'I am a Brahmin and cannot touch it.' They then left us, saying that if we were captured again they would kill us."

There was other evidence to the same effect. Eventually I obtained proofs confirming my suspicions, and I will now proceed to set them out.

On the 3rd of May I visited the Ministry of War in Paris at the invitation of the French military authorities, and was received by M. le Capitaine Rene Petit, Chief de Service du Contentieux, who conducted me to the department where the diaries of German prisoners were kept. I made a brief preliminary examination of them, and discovered the following passage (which I had photographed) in the diary of a German N. C. O., Gottsche, of the 85th Infantry Regiment (the IXth Corps), fourth company detached for service, under date 'Okt. 6, 1914, bei Antwerpen':

Der Herr Hauptmann rief uns um sich und sagte: 'In dem Fort, das zu nehmen ist, sind aller Wahrscheinlichkeit nach Englander. Ich wunsche aber keinen gefangenen Englander bei der Komp. zu sehen. Ein allgemeiner Bravo der Zustimmung war die Antwort.

(The Captain called us to him and said: 'In the fortress (i.e. Antwerp) which we have to take there are in all probability Englishmen. But I do not want to see any Englishmen prisoners in the hands of this company.' A general 'Bravo' of assent was the answer.)

This malignant frenzy against British troops, so carefully instilled, is borne out by a passage in another diary, now in the possession of the French Ministry of War, which was found on the 22nd of April on the body of Richard Gerhold, of the 71st Regiment of Infantry of the Reserve, Fourth Army Corps, who was killed in September at Nouvron:

Auch hier kommen ja Sachen vor, was auch nicht sein darf, kommt aber doch vor. Grosse Greultaten kommen naturlich an Englandern und Belgiern vor. Nun da wird eben jeder ohne Gnaden niedergeknallt, aber wehe dem armen Deutschen der in ihre Hande kommt. . . .

(Here also things occur which should not be. Great atrocities are of course committed upon Englishmen and Belgians; every one of them is now knocked on the head without mercy. But woe to the poor German who falls into their hands.)

As regards the last sentence in this diary, which is one long chapter of horrors and betrays a ferocious credulity, it is worthy of remark that I have seen at the French Ministry of War the diary of a German N.C.O., named Schulze, who, judging by internal evidence, was a man of exceptional intelligence, in which the writer refers to tales of French and Belgian atrocities circulated among the men by his superior officers. He shrewdly adds that he believes the officers invented these stories in order to prevent him and his comrades from surrendering.

A less conclusive passage, but a none the less suspicious one, is to be found in a diary now in my possession. It is the diary of an Unter-offizier, named Ragge, of the 158th Regiment, and contains (under date October 21) the following:

Wir verfolgten den Gegner soweit wir ihn sahen. Da haben wir machen Englander abgeknallt. Die Englander lagen wie gesaht am Boden. Die noch lebenden Englander im Schutzengraben wurden erstochen oder erschossen. Unsere Komp. machte 61 Gefangene.

Which may be translated:

We pursued the enemy as far as we saw him. We "knocked out" many English. The English lay on the ground as if sown there. Those of the Englishmen who were still alive in the trenches were struck or shot. Our company made 61 prisoners.

So far I have only dealt with the acts of small German units—i.e., companies of infantry. I now come to the most damning proofs of a policy of cold-blooded murder of wounded and prisoners, initiated and carried out by a whole brigade under the orders of a Brigadier-General. This particular investigation took me a long time, but the results are, I think, conclusive. It may be remembered that some months ago the French military authorities published in the French newspapers what purported to be the text of an order issued by a German Brigadier-General, named Stenger, commanding the 58th Brigade, in which he ordered his troops to take no prisoners and to put to death without mercy every one who fell into their hands, whether wounded and defenceless or not. The German Government immediately denounced the alleged order as a forgery. I determined to see whether I could establish its authenticity, and in February last I obtained a copy of the original from M. Mollard, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is a member of the Commission appointed by the French Government to inquire into the alleged German atrocities. The text of that order was as follows:

Befehl (Armee-befehl) vom 26. Aug. 1914, gegen 4 Uhr nachm. wie er von Fuhrer der 7 Komp. Reg. 112 (Infant.) bei Thionville, am Eingang des Waldes von Saint-Barbe, seine Truppen also Brigade-order Armee-befehl gegeben wurde:

Von heute ab werden keine Gefangene mehr gemacht. Samtliche Gefangene werden niedergemacht. Verwundete ob mit Waffen order wehrlos niedergemacht. Gefangene auch in grosseren geschlossenen Formationen werden nieergemacht. Es bleibt kein Mann lebend hinter uns.

(Army Order of 26 Aug., 1914, about 4 p.m., such as was given to his troops as a Brigade or Army Order by the leader of the 7th Company of the 112th Regiment of Infantry at Thionville, at the entrance of the wood of Saint Barbe.

To date from this day no prisoners will be made any longer. All the prisoners will be executed. The wounded, whether armed or defenceless, will be executed. Prisoners, even in large and compact formations, will be executed. Not a man will be left alive behind us.)

Taking this alleged order as my starting-point, I began to make inquiries at British Headquarters as to the existence of any information about the doings of the 112th Regiment. I soon found that there was good reason to suspect it. Our Intelligence Department placed in my hands the records of the examination of two men of this regiment who had been captured by us. One of them volunteered a statement to one of our Intelligence Officers on the 23rd of November to the effect that this regiment had orders to treat Indians well, but were allowed to treat British prisoners as they pleased. This man's testimony appeared to be reliable, as statements he made on other points, i.e., as to the German formations, were subsequently found to be true, and his information as to discrimination in the treatment of Indians entirely bore out the conclusions I had already arrived at on that particular point. The German witness in question further stated that 65 out of 150 British prisoners were killed in cold blood by their escort on or about the 23rd of October on the road to **Lille, and that** the escort were praised for their conduct. Other German prisoners have, I may add, also made statements that they had orders to kill all the English who fell into their hands.

The evidence of this man of the 112th Regiment was as explicit and assured as it could be. But the matter did not stop there. At a later date an officer of the same regiment fell into our hands, in whose field note-book we found the memorandum 'Keine Gefangene' ('No prisoners'). He was immediately cross-examined as to the meaning of this passage, but he had a plausible explanation ready. It was to the effect that his men were not to make the capture of prisoners a pretext for retiring with them to the rear; but, having disarmed them, were to leave them to be taken back by the supports.

But at the end of April—too late, unfortunately, for use by Lord Bryce's Committee—one of our Intelligence Officers placed before me the following entry in the field note-book of a German prisoner, Reinhart Brenneisen, reservist, belonging to the 4th Company, 112th Regiment, and dated in August (the same month as appears on the face of the order in question):

Auch kam Brigadebefehl sammtliche Franzosen ob verwundet oder nicht, die uns in die Hande fielen, sollten erschossen werden. Es durfte keine Gefangenen gemacht werden.

(Then came a brigade order that all French, whether wounded or not, who fell into our hands, were to be shot. No prisoners were to be made.)

This, I think, may be said to put the reality of the brigade order in question beyond doubt.

The cumulative effect of this evidence, coupled with the statements of so many of our men who claim to have been eye-witnesses of wholesale bayoneting of the wounded, certainly confirms suspicions of the gravest kind as to such acts having been done by authority. Neither the temperament of the German soldier nor the character of German discipline (*furchtbar streng*—'frightfully strict'—as a German prisoner put it to me) makes it probable that the German soldiers acted on their own initiative. It would, in any case, be incredible that so many cases of outrage could be sufficiently explained by any law of averages, or by the idiosyncrasies of the 'bad characters' present in every large congregation of men.

TREATMENT OF CIVIL POPULATION.

The subject-matter of the inquiry may be classified according as it relates to: (1) ill-treatment of the civil population, and (2) breaches of the laws of war in the field. As regards the first it is not too much to say that the Germans pay little respect to life and none to property. I say nothing of the monstrous policy of vicarious responsibility laid down by them in the Proclamations as to the treatment of hostages which I forwarded to the Committee and which I left to the Committee to examine; I confine myself to the practices which have come under my observation. Here it is clear that the treatment of civilians is regulated by no more rational or humane policy than that of intimidation or, even worse, of sullen vindictiveness. As the German troops passed through the communes and towns of the arrondissements of Ypres, Hazebrouck Bethune, and Lille, they shot indiscriminately at the innocent spectators of their march; the peasant tilling his fields, the refugee tramping the roads, and the workman returning to his home. To be seen was often dangerous, to attempt to escape being seen was invariably fatal. Old men and boys and even women and young girls were shot like rabbits. The slightest failure to comply with the peremptory demands of the invader has been punished with instant death. The cure of Pradelle, having failed to find the key of the church tower, was put against the wall and shot; a shepherd at a lonely farmhouse near Rebais who failed to produce bread for the German troops had his head blown off by a rifle; a baker at Moorslede who attempted to escape was suffocated by German soldiers with his own scarf; a young mother at Bailleul who was unable to produce sufficient coffee to satisfy the demands of twenty-three German soldiers had her baby seized by one of the latter and its head dipped in scalding water; an old man of seventy-seven years of age at La Ferte Gaucher who attempted to protect two women in his house from outrage was killed with a rifle shot.

I select these instances from my notes at random; they could be multiplied many times—as indications of the temper of the German troops. They might, perhaps, be dismissed as the unauthorised acts of small patrols were it not that there is only too much evidence to show that the soldiers are taught by their superiors to set no value upon human life, and things have been done which could not have been done without superior orders. For example, at Bailleul, La Gorgue, and Doulieu, where no resistance of any kind was offered to the German troops, and where the latter were present in force under the command of commissioned officers, civilians were taken in groups, and after being forced to dig their own graves were shot by firing parties in the presence of an officer. At Doulieu, which is a small village, eleven civilians were **shot** in this way; they were strangers to the place, and it was only by subsequent examination of the papers found on their bodies that some of them were identified as inhabitants of neighbouring villages. If these men had been guilty of any act of hostility it is not clear why they were not shot at once in their own villages, and inquiries at some of the villages from which they were taken have revealed no knowledge of any act of the kind. It is, however, a common practice for the German troops to seize the male inhabitants (especially those of military age) of the places they occupy and take them away on their retreat. Twenty-five were so taken from Bailleul and nothing has been heard of them since. There is only too much reason to suppose that the same fate has overtaken them as that which befell the unhappy men executed at Doulieu. I believe the explanation of these sinister proceedings to be that the men were compelled to dig trenches for the enemy, to give information as to the movement of their own troops, and to act as guides (all clearly practices which are a breach of the laws of war and of the Hague Regulations), and then, their presence being inconvenient and their knowledge of the enemy's positions and movements compromising, they were put to death. This is not a mere surmise. The male inhabitants of Warneton were forced to dig trenches for the enemy, and an inhabitant of Merris was compelled to go with the German troops and act as a guide; it is notorious that the official manual of the German General Staff *Kriegsbrauch in Landskriege* condones, and indeed indoctrinates, such breaches of the laws of war. British soldiers who were taken prisoners by the Germans and subsequently escaped were compelled by their captors to dig trenches, and in a field note-book found on a soldier of the 100th Saxon Body Grenadiers (XIIth Corps) occurs the following significant passage:

My two prisoners worked hard at digging trenches. At midday I got the order to rejoin at village with my prisoners. I was very glad, as I had been ordered to shoot them both as soon as the French attacked. Thank God it was not necessary.

In this connexion it is important to observe that the German policy of holding a whole town or village responsible for the acts of isolated individuals, whether by the killing of hostages or by decimation or by a wholesale *battue* of the inhabitants, has undoubtedly resulted in the grossest and most irrelevant cruelties. A single shot fired in or near a place occupied by the Germans—it may be a shot from a French patrol or a German rifle let off by accident or mistake or in a drunken affray—at once places the whole community in peril, and it seems to be at once assumed that the civil inhabitants are guilty unless they can prove themselves innocent. This was clearly the case at Armentieres. Frequently, as the field note-book of a Saxon officer testifies, they are not allowed the opportunity. Indeed there seems some reason to suppose that the German troops hold the civil inhabitants responsible even for the acts of lawful belligerents, and, as my inquiries at Merris and Messines go to show, a French patrol cannot operate in the vicinity of a French or Belgian village without exposing the inhabitants to sanguinary punishment or predatory fines. There is not the slightest evidence to show that French civilians have fired upon German troops, and in spite of the difficulty of proving a negative there is a good deal of reason to reject such a supposition. Throughout the communes of the region of Northern France which I have investigated notices were posted up at the mairie requiring all the inhabitants to deposit any arms in their possession with the civil authorities, and the orders appear to have been complied with, as they were very strictly enforced.

In this matter of holding the civil population responsible with their lives for anything that may prove 'inconvenient' (*genant*), to quote a German Proclamation, to the German troops, the German commanders seem to have no sense of cause and effect. At Coulommiers, so the Mayor informed me, they threatened to shoot him because the gas supply gave out. In a town which I visited close to the German lines (and the name of which I suppress by request of the civil authorities for fear of a vindictive bombardment), the Mayor, who was under arrest in the guardroom, was threatened with death because a signal-bell rang at the railway station, and was in imminent peril until it was proved that the act was due to the clumsiness of a German soldier; and an exchange of shots between two drunken soldiers, resulting in the death of one of them, was made the ground of an accusation that the inhabitants had fired on the troops, the Mayor's life being again in peril. Where the life of the civilian is held so cheap, it is not surprising that the German soldier, himself the subject of a fearful discipline, is under a strong temptation to escape punishment for the consequences of his own careless or riotous or drunken behaviour by attributing those consequences to the civil population, for the latter is invariably suspect.

(To be continued.)

AUSTRIA'S ANNEXATION OF BOSNIA.

The claim of Serbia to Bosnia as one of the "compensations" for the suggested cession of Macedonia to Bulgaria recalls the cynicism which marked the acquisition of the province by Austria, says the "Pall Mall Gazette." After the conference which settled that Austria was to occupy, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Count Corti, who represented Italy, said to Andrassy: "But, my dear Count, your occupation of Bosnia is nothing but an annexation badly disguised." "Very badly disguised," remarked Andrassy coolly.

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SOLDIER AND WOMAN SHOT IN TAXI.

TRAGIC FRIENDSHIP WITH COMRADE'S WIFE.

A soldier's intrigue with the wife of a comrade, ending in tragedy, was described at Westminster, when Mr. S Ingleby Oddie held an inquest on Ralph Harvey, 24, a corporal in the Army Service Corps, who died in Charing Cross Hospital after shooting himself early on Wednesday morning in mail week. He was riding in a taxicab with Mrs. Gladys Herd, when he shot her and then turned the weapon on himself. The woman is now lying in a serious condition in Charing Cross Hospital.

Mr. H. Harvey, of Stickland-lane, Easterdyke Bradford, identified the body as that of his only son, who, before joining the Army a year ago last month, was an electrical engineer. He last saw his son, who was in the motor transport section of the A.S.C., when he was home on leave at Christmas.

The Coroner: Did you know anything of the relations existing between him and this woman?—No, nothing at all.

INTRODUCED BY THE HUSBAND.

Mrs. Avenall, of Cross End, Bourne End, Bucks, stated that the woman in hospital was her daughter, who was married in 1907 to a staff-sergeant named Herd, of the A.S.C. Herd introduced his wife to Harvey just before last Christmas. The men were in the same regiment before Herd went to the front, Harvey staying behind. Harvey was continually visiting at Mrs. Herd's house at Farnborough, and when Mrs. Herd came to live with witness at Bourne End about a month ago, Harvey visited her there.

The Coroner: What was he doing there?—Witness: He came with his car, he said.

Did he take you out in the car?—Yes. He said it was his own

The coroner pointed out that it was a Daimler, and cost about £1,000. Witness replied that Harvey said he paid £450 for it. She did not ask him where he got the money from, but she understood that he was a "small draper."

The Coroner: You knew he was paying attention to Mrs. Herd? Yes

Didn't you ever protest against it to your daughter?—Yes, but she said her husband did not object as there was nothing wrong.

Witness went on to say that Harvey went back to London on Saturday last, the same day that Herd returned to the front. Her daughter saw Sergeant Herd off at Bourne End Station. Herd left about three o'clock to go to the front, and Mrs. Herd did not go away to London until eight o'clock the same night.

The Coroner: They were going to see some books at the Queen's Hotel?—Witness replied that that was what she was told.

"RUBBISH."

The Coroner: Did you swallow that kind of rubbish?—Well, I seem to have swallowed a lot.

Why should your daughter go and stay the night with him at a hotel in London?—She did not intend to do that, as far as I know.

Do you really mean that, because you say you wrote to him at the hotel? Yes, when she did not come I wrote.

Did he ask her to stay? Yes, he did.

Did she take the baby with her?—Yes; I tried to persuade her not to go. Her father and I both tried to persuade her, but did not succeed.

The Coroner: Did Harvey try to persuade your daughter not to go?—He said if she did not go he would shoot her.

Why did you not go to the police? He was threatening your daughter's life.—No answer was returned.

Ettore Felitto Coccioletti, manager of the Queen's Hotel, Leicester-square, said that Harvey, the woman, and the baby engaged a room as "Mr. and Mrs. Harvey" on Saturday night, and occupied it. They had some luggage with them. Suspicion being aroused as to whether they could afford to pay the bill, a three days' account amounting to £3, was presented on Tuesday morning and Harver admitted that he was sorry he could not pay it there and then. He said that he would get some money and pay later.

The Coroner: Then he disappeared and simply left the baby to you?—Yes.

TAXI DRIVER'S STORY.

Frederick William Brooking, a taxi-cab driver, living at Barnsbury, said that deceased engaged him on Tuesday night outside the Horse Shoe Hotel in Tottenham Court-road. He drove him and the woman to King's Cross Station, where the man asked him to wait, and requested that the hood might be closed. Returning, Harvey asked: "Do you know the Great North-road?" and on witness replying that he did Harvey added: "I have been on the 'phone, and I am expecting my father along the Great North-road in a big Rolls Royce." He mentioned the number of the car, and made a bargain with witness, as it was probable that he and the woman would return in the Rolls Royce car. Harvey promised to pay him well.

The witness went on to describe how he drove Harvey and the lady along the Great North-road through Hatfield, Welwyn, and Stevenage, in an endeavour to meet an illusory Rolls-Royce car. It was late in the evening when they returned to London, and then Harvey persuaded the witness to return to Barnet, where the Rolls Royce was supposed to be "standard." They went back to Barnet and Potters Bar and found no car there. On the way they gave a special constable a "lift," and witness remarked to him that he (witness) had a funny job. The special's reply was: "It sounds fishy."

Eventually they returned to King's Cross Hotel, and Harvey said. "Lets get home."

"It was then very late," said witness, "and I started for the Queen's Hotel, Leicester-square, thinking the journey was finished. But when we got to Russell-square Harvey said: 'You will have to go back to the hotel.' I said: 'Again?' and I also said something else, meaning a nuisance. (Laughter.) Harvey went back into the hotel, came out, and said: 'Cut along home.' I think he was on the 'phone when he was in the hotel—he seemed to be."

THO PISTOL SHOTS.

Witness said he began to drive to the Queen's Hotel, where the deceased said he would settle up the little bill. In St. Andrew's-street he heard a bang, and thinking it was his tyre pulled up, but there was another report and it occurred to him what it was. As he opened the door the lady slipped into his arms. She must have been lying against the door. Witness did not see Harvey, as the cab was full of smoke. He shouted for the police and drove the cab to the hospital later.

The Coroner: And that was the end of an adventurous evening, How much were you out of pocket?—Witness: Altogether £6 would not cover everything.

Was Harvey sober?—Yes, he had only one drink all the evening.

Dr. Marshall, said that the woman was in a very serious and critical state. The man, who had been in absolutely perfect health, was shot just over the right temple.

Lieutenant Charles Wheeler, of the Inspection Branch of the Mechanical Transport, said that Harvey was his servant, and drove his car. Witness had found now that he had been driving it without his knowledge, and posing as the owner.

Sergeant William Boothey stated that he saw the woman in hospital, and she gave the address of Harvey's father as White House, Harrogate.

The Coroner said that Harvey did not seem to be a very reputable sort of man. He had come to the end of his tether, and made up his mind that to prevent a showing up he would shoot the woman and then shoot himself.

The jury returned a verdict of "Felo de se," and expressed their dissatisfaction "with the conduct of Mrs. Avenall, in allowing this intimacy between her married daughter and the deceased man to exist for so long."

The Coronor: I agree.

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

HOW LONG THE SUN WILL SHINE.

In the section of the British Scientific Association devoted to Geology Sir Ernest Rutherford opened a discussion during mail week on radio-active problems in geology, with special reference to the age of the earth. Professor Sollas (Oxford) presided.

Sir E. Rutherford said the discussion resolved itself into two parts—first, that of the bearing of the general method, and especially of the radio-active method, on the question of the age of the earth; and, secondly, their connection with the important problem of the radiation of internal heat. Mentioning some of the methods that had been put forward in order to determine or estimate the age of the earth, he said Kelvin's method was fairly uncertain, and the figure was brought finally from twenty to forty millions of years. Other eminent scientists had given figures which differed very widely in extent, but he thought that no self-respecting geologist, excepting Professor Sollas, would allow himself to get below forty or sixty million years. (Laughter.)

There was the system of calculating or estimating the earth's age from the consideration of the rate of deposits of the sedimentary rocks and their effects, and there was the estimate formed from the amount of sodium in the ocean by a consideration of the rate at which sodium was being carried down by various rivers into the sea. Presuming the process was the same in the parts as to-day, one might calculate the limit of the life of the ocean, and if they assumed that water was formed when we started, it would give an estimate. There were other estimates, and they might take these as typical estimates of geologists and physicists of the age of the earth up to about ten years ago.

A NEW MEANS OF CALCULATION.

They then came to the discovery of the radio-active bodies, which had provided us with a method of estimating geological time, which anyone, before that discovery, would have considered an impossible contingency. Sir E. Rutherford explained how, from the presence of these bodies—of which radium and thorium were the most notable—in the oldest rocks and minerals of the earth's crust, the age of the earth might be calculated. Lead, he said might also be used as a time-scale. Speaking upon another branch of the subject, Sir E. Rutherford said it would be safe to say that the sun would continue to shine for more than nine millions of years, and it was possible it might shine for hundreds of millions of years.

Mr. Arthur Holmes, in a paper on radio-active evidence of the age of the earth, said the radio-active methods of measuring geological time had given results which were consistent among themselves. At the present time the radio-active problems which, for the geologist, were in most urgent need of solution were concerned with the possible dependence of the rate of decay of uranium on time, pressure, and temperature. In turn, the geological problem now most likely to throw light on the correct interpretation of lead ratios was that of deciding whether or not the earth had ever been molten at or near the surface.

Professor Joly (Dublin), as a geologist, expressed his disagreement with some of the theories founded on the radio-active methods of solving the problem.

Further discussion followed.

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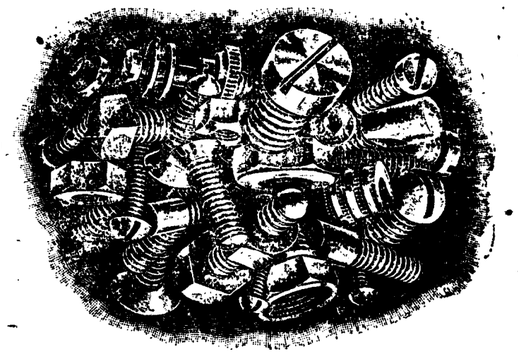

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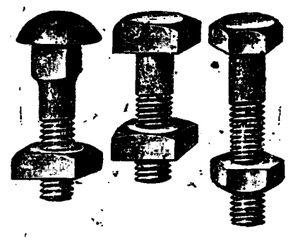

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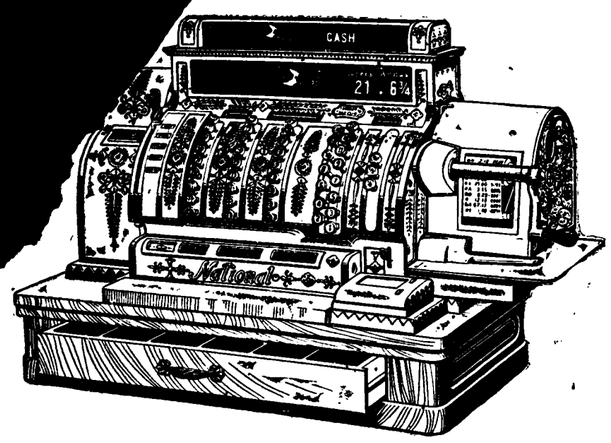

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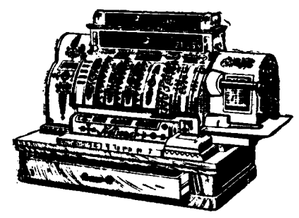

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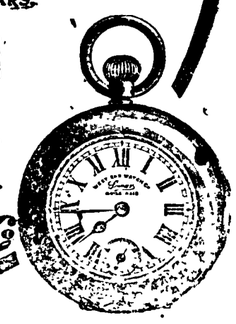

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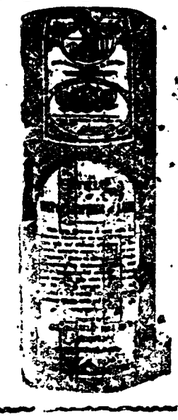

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